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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

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Index to This Issue.

Live Stock and Meats 331
Grain 337
Fruits and Vegetables 340
Dairy and Poultry 344
Hay and Feed 347
Seeds 349
Cotton 351
Crop Reports 354
Weather 366

Review.

A Winter Wheat Crop of 572,317,000 bushels is indicated in the Government crop report April 9, based upon an estimated condition of 75.2 per cent of a normal condition. The crop last year was 586,204,000 bushels, and in 1921 it was 600,316,000 bushels. The 1916–1920 five-year average production was 565,905,000 bushels.

A Rye Crop of 75,784,000 Bushels is indicated from an estimated condition of 81.8 per cent of normal, as compared with 95,497,000 bushels in 1922, and with 67,762,000 bushels, the 1916–1920 five-year average.

Numbers of Breeding Sows on Farms April 1 show an increase of 6.7 per cent over the number on farms April 1 last year, according to United States Department of Agriculture estimates. This indicates 13,256,000 sows on April 1 as compared with 12,424,000 sows last year.

A Shortage of Farm Labor to meet the demand is indicated in a survey made April 1 by the United States Department of Agriculture. The supply on that date was estimated at 88.4 per cent of the demand, as compared with 111.4 per cent April 1, 1922. The shortage was most severe in the northern industrial belt, extending from New England west to the Mississippi River, and least in the Mountain and Pacific States.

Farm prices for the Principal Crops in the United States increased about 3.2 per cent during March. Prices of meat animals dropped a fraction of 1 per cent from February 15 to March 15.

Grain Futures Made Further Price Advances during the week. Wheat prices were materially strengthened by the strong corn market, but unfavorable crop conditions and an improved export demand were other contributing factors. Feeding demand for corn is very active, with feeders paying higher than terminal market prices in some sections.

Fat Steers Closed at About the Same Price Levels as at the close of the preceding week. Veal calves closed $1 to $2 higher. Stockers and feeders were mostly firm. Hog prices advanced somewhat, with pigs closing about steady. Sheep prices slumped below levels of the previous week. Most classes of fresh meats were weak to unevenly lower. Mutton, however, was firm to slightly higher.

Lighter Supplies of Potatoes Were Reported in eastern markets during the week. Some advance in jobbing prices resulted, but in other consuming centers and at most shipping points the trend was downward. A strong demand for South Carolina cabbage and spinach was reported; sweet potatoes also closed firm in the East. Strawberry shipments are expected to exceed the record-breaking shipments of last year.

Seed Sales Took on Renewed Activity under the stimulus of warmer weather. Red clover prices declined in a few markets. Alfalfa was in fairly good demand. Increased activity in the seed business is expected in Europe this month, as it is stated that farmers can no longer put off buying.

Hay Prices Turned Firm during the week and an active demand developed. Local and shipping demand was sufficient to take all receipts of the better grades at higher prices. More active demand is developing in the South. Alfalfa was firm due to decreasing supplies and an active feeding demand.

The Butter Market Developed Unexpected Weakness during the week. While prices in the different markets were not of out line with each other, a shifting of shipments strengthened some markets and weakened others. Large quantities of foreign butter at New York and Philadelphia, and heavy shipments from the West resulted in accumulations.

Cheese Markets Were Weak and unsettled. Declines early in the week ending April 7 failed to stimulate demand, but served to make buyers more cautious in view of possible further declines.

Cotton Prices regained approximately one-third the loss of about 3¢ per pound which occurred during the preceding two weeks. Increased demand for cotton was reported both in American markets and at Liverpool. The world's cotton mills consumed 6,238,000 bales of American cotton during the six months ended January 31, 1923, as compared with 5,960,000 bales during the corresponding period of 1921–22, according to a foreign report.

Feed Markets Were Lifeless during the week. Larger receipts of most feeds were reported, and except for near-by shipments, the demand was extremely dull. Quotations were a shade lower.

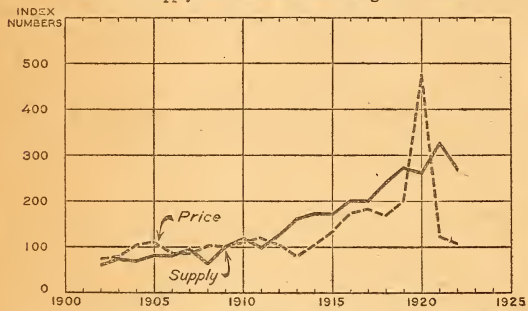
Weekly Weather Reports From Argentina including temperature and rainfall averages for the grain-growing districts will be published regularly on next to the last page. The wheat area extends over a considerable distance north and south, and is divided into two zones, designated as "northern" and "southern"; the 35th parallel of latitude representing the dividing line between these zones. Señor George O. Wiggin, Chief of the Argentina Weather Service, has kindly prepared the necessary weekly normals, and will cable the weekly temperature and rainfall data to the United States Weather Bureau office each Monday.

Price and Consumption of Sugar.

Cuban sugar has long been the controlling factor in the United States sugar market. Prices of raw sugar and of refined sugar, both wholesale and retail, in the United States during the last 20 years have closely paralleled the price of raw sugar in Cuba. The price of sugar in Cuba has in turn been dominated, except for abnormal foreign demand as in the later years of the war, by the Cuban sugar supply. Sugar consumption in the United States, although tending to increase along with a rising price level during the last 20 years, has been checked when the retail price of sugar became relatively much higher than the retail price of other foods. Certain exceptions in the latter part of 1919 and in 1920 and the tendency at the present time, when buying is increased simultaneously with relatively high prices, are attributed more largely to uncertainty on the part of consumers as to the available supply than to any sufficiently significant change in the supply.

The upward trend of production and of price as shown in the accompanying chart 1 indicates that the demand for Cuban sugar has expanded sufficiently at least to maintain prices. The upward trend in the general price level has also contributed to the rise in price. The high peak of supply as shown for 1921–22 was due to an abnormally large carry over from the previous crop which, owing to the collapse of the raw-sugar market, had not been moved the previous year. The drop in the supply from 1921–22 to the present estimate is due not to any decline in production, but to the moving of these large accumulations of stocks. The abrupt drop in the price of sugar was due both to the general deflation of prices in 1920 and the accumulation of stocks.

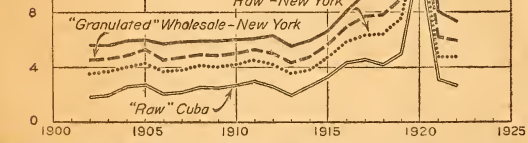
Chart 1.—Supply and Price of Raw Sugar in Cuba.



Index base, 1904-1913=100. Supply includes old stocks on hand at the beginning of the season about December 1. Prices are unweighted averages for the calendar years. In Cuba a large supply of raw sugar has usually resulted in lower prices and low supply in higher prices.

The close parallel normally maintained between the price of raw sugar in Cuba and the price of raw and refined sugar in the United States is shown in chart 2.

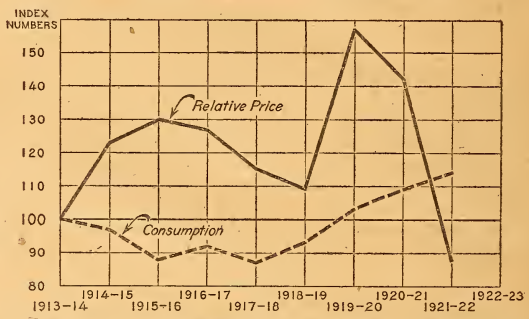
Chart 2.—Prices of Sugar in United States and Cuba.



Yearly unweighted average of monthly average prices. Actual prices of raw sugar in Cuba are normally closely parallel with actual prices of raw and refined sugar in the United States.

While the general trend of both consumption and price has been upward during the last 20 years the quantity of sugar apparently consumed per capita has been lowest in years in which retail sugar prices have been highest relative to the prices of all foods, and reached its maximum in 1921–22 when the average retail price of sugar was relatively lowest. The outstanding exception to this relationship, shown in Chart 3, was in 1919–20, when in the newly decontrolled market, feverish with uncertainty as to supplies, the apparent consumption for the year increased to a new record at the same time that retail prices of sugar averaged fully 50 per cent higher than the retail prices of all foods. It is important to note in this connection that there is no measure of unconsumed stocks of sugar in the channels of trade except in Cuba and at refiner's ports in the United States. It should not be assumed therefore that all of the sugar statistically accounted for as consumption was actually consumed in the year.

Chart 3.—Sugar Consumption and Retail Prices.



Index base, 1913=100. Consumption per capita available from production plus imports minus exports (disregarding stocks) for years ending June 30. Population as of January 1 as estimated by Bureau of the Census. "Relative price" is an index number of average of monthly averages, year ending with June, in relation to index of retail prices of all foods as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The purpose of such a relative price is to eliminate the changes in the general level of retail prices.

Spanish Government to Regulate Food Prices.

Prices of food products in Spain are now fixed by the Government, according to a decree signed by the King and published by the Minister of Public Works in the Official Gazette of Madrid on January 19, 1923. The object of the control, as quoted from the decree above mentioned, is "to prevent producers, merchants, and middlemen from making net profits in excess of the margin fixed by the Central Council of Provisions."

In fixing prices the Government will consider the following points: The cost of production, the type of merchandise, the cost of transportation to market centers, and the municipal taxes, if any exist. The net profit and the profit of middlemen and merchants are fixed by the council at Madrid, which establishes a minimum and maximum price according to the class of merchandise. The execution of this decree is left to the council of provisions, which is made up of representatives of various Government departments, consumers, and labor unions.

The decree authorizes this council to revise prices and submit them to the Minister of Public Works, who acts as its presiding officer. A council will be established at each provincial capital, which will operate under the rules established for the central council and will be presided over by the various provincial governors. The councils are allowed to name two women members to represent the consumers, as it is considered their advice might be of value in view of their intimate association with problems of domestic economy. The decisions of the provincial councils are subject to appeal before the central council and those of the latter before the Minister of Public Works.

In a statement accompanying this decree the Minister of Public Works mentions that although he "deplores the necessity of regulating prices" and cites the unfavorable experiences of other European countries in that respect, he feels that "it is the only method by which the exorbitant difference between the price of raw materials and that of the finished product can be reduced."

Live Stock and Meats

Heavy Cattle Receipts Reported for Week.

Cattle receipts increased during the week ending April 7 as a result of price advances during the previous week. On the initial session, however, when over 23,000 cattle were offered, much of the previous week's advance was lost, but during the latter days of the week receipts were moderate, demand fairly active, and daily price gains were made on all fat steers. Thursday was the high day when medium to good steers sold 15¢ or more higher than during the previous week. Friday's market was weak, but all in all steer prices closed about in line with the previous week.

Shipping demand was fairly broad, heavy steers and best weighty yearlings taking most of the upturn, while city butchers and small local packers failed to absorb medium light-weight yearlings, which showed a decline of 25¢–40¢. Fat cows and desirable heifers gained early, but lost practically all of the advance on the closing session. Bulls declined almost daily, closing around 25¢ lower. Stockers and feeders held mostly firm, closing sessions bringing somewhat lower prices. Veal calves showing daily gains, sold on the closing session $1–$2 higher.

HOG TRADE STIMULATED.

With a decrease of approximately 23,000 hogs for the week, trade was stimulated somewhat and all grades advanced 10¢–15¢. Most of this gain was made on strong and weighty butchers which were in demand at all times until Friday, when a slight weakness became apparent. Lighter weights have been under some handicap due to limited shipping demand. The high point of the week was reached Thursday, when selected 227-pound weights cleared at $8.75. Packing grades were somewhat slow to move and were steady to 10¢ higher. Pigs held uneven, with closing prices around steady with a week earlier.

In the face of liberal receipts, coupled with a slackened demand after Easter, fat lambs slumped for the week with the bulk of the offerings declining 25¢–40¢. Receipts were largely Colorado and Nebraska fed lambs, a liberal portion of which arrived shorn. California spring lambs also arrived in limited numbers, and odd lots of genuine native spring lambs were marketed on most sessions.

Receipts at 10 large markets were approximately as follows:

Week.	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Apr. 2–7, 1923	178,100	712,100	225,500
Mar. 26–31, 1923	172,324	780,002	238,233
Apr. 3–8, 1922	138,890	436,826	171,045

Cattle.—Numerous loads of yearling cattle, often steers and heifers mixed, were on sale, and most killers bought them freely. After midweek demand for young cattle was narrow, with many late sales looking 25¢ or more lower than a week previous. Demand centered mostly on handyweight and heavy steers. The extreme top price was $10.40, paid for 1,339-pound averages. This is the highest price for cattle at Chicago since the first week of March. The bulk of matured steers cashed at $8–$9.75. The bulk of yearlings were of medium to good quality, and on a draggy week-end close sold within a price spread of $7.50–$9.40. Most beef cows and heifers turned to local killers during the week at $5.75–$7.75, with best yearling heifers frequently scoring $9 or better. Canners and cutters were unchanged for the most part at $3.50–$4, with kinds of doubtful health selling at $3 and under.

Bull prices fell considerably during the week, the bulk of the bolognas turned at $4.85. Heavy beef bulls were slow movers around best bologna prices and shipping demand absorbed most light bulls at $6–$7 with few choice kinds at $7.50 upward to $8.

Veal prices showed consistent daily gains and on closing sessions the bulk of 100–120-pound calves turned at $9.25–$9.75 with a few handy-weight fancy selected calves going to city butchers and shippers at $10–$10.50.

Curtailed undoubtedly by high prices country demand for stocker and feeding steers was rather narrow. A moderate number of steers, however, found their way to the country at $6–$8.35.

Hogs.—The quality of butcher weights continued noticeably satisfactory and the firmer status of these classes together with good and choice light butchers has been generally asserted. The most attractive droves of light hogs were relatively scarcer and longer ends of undesirable quality were generally sorted off by order buyers, with a tendency to accept more weight in order to get the quality desired. The high point of the week was made by choice bacon hogs of 227 pounds average and choice droves from 180–230 pounds have shown practically no spread all week in favor of lighter averages. In fact, the same condition prevailed on the butcher market, with best quality up to 325 pounds, often commanding the same price as offerings 50 pounds lighter. Demand for droves around 150 pounds was at times more irregular than for several weeks and fluctuations on this class often showed considerable spread from top figures for the day. Pig values have been noticeably sensitive to uneven demand and daily prices have shown sharp variation in price, due to alternate stagnation and activity. Saturday's trade was 5¢–10¢ lower and closed firm at the decline. The bulk desirable 160–220 pounds or over sold from $8.40–$8.50; 240–325-pound butchers $8.15–$8.35. Pigs closed the week dull.

Sheep.—The extreme top price for the week on old crop lambs of $14.90 was paid on the opening session by packers. The bulk of the desirable wooled lambs moved during the week at $14–$14.65. Clipped offerings sold largely from $11.25–$11.90. Heavy clipped lambs sold for $9.50–$10, and exporters took a few loads of choice 102-pound descriptions at the latter figure. About four loads of California spring lambs sold early in the week at $15 with 250 out, the bulk of the outs going at $13. Only one more load arrived from this source later and cashed at the same price with the proportionate sort. The native spring lambs offered brought $20–$25 largely. Late in the week yard traders secured about 1,000 feeding and shearing lambs averaging around 70 pounds at $14.10, and several loads went to the country from $13.75–$14.25 averaging 70–90 pounds.

Fed yearling wethers were mostly lacking but declined nominally in sympathy with fat lamb values. One load of 88-pound Navajo yearlings at $13 was about all of that class marketed at Chicago. Supply of aged stock was very limited also and sold readily on each session at steady to strong prices. Choice clipped ewes made $8.25 averaging 104 pounds, and wooled ewes brought upward to $9, with heavier kinds at $7.50–$8.50. Aged wooled wethers sold as high as $10.

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week of March 31–April 6, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week, Mar. 31–Apr. 6, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week, Mar. 31–Apr. 6, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week, Mar. 31–Apr. 6, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	3,025	104.0	26		3,769	389.4
Denver	2,751	64.2	518	359.7	1,626	166.4
East St. Louis	2,646	156.2	2,640	120.8		
Fort Worth	2,620	35.7	680	47.6		
Indianapolis	313	57.6	188	116.0		
Kansas City	8,763	131.7	5,250	193.2	449	17.5
Oklahoma City	1,670	103.6	475	81.0		
Omaha	5,127	86.3	825	509.2	1,255	34.0
St. Joseph	1,115	124.4	1,113		804	116.5
St. Paul	4,084	74.2	2,931	93.0	6	2.3
Sioux City	2,994	70.3	854	152.5	2	2.8
Wichita	2,234	98.4	406	263.6		
Total	37,342	91.0	15,906	142.4	7,911	73.2
State destinations:						
Alabama	31					
Arkansas	1	50.0				
California			216			
Colorado	1,608	504.1	228	475.0	614	
Illinois	4,714	160.3	3,532	206.3	1,397	76.4
Indiana	1,224	114.7	517	140.5	1,000	454.5
Iowa	7,456	107.5	5,122	162.4	2	0.4
Kansas	5,629	103.6	277	41.3	438	34.9
Kentucky	162	36.0				
Maryland	69	383.3				
Michigan	277	126.5			1,372	351.8
Minnesota	380	24.1	880	129.0	1,018	183.1
Missouri	3,110	105.6	2,730	213.3	494	42.0
Nebraska	6,296	108.9	1,742	408.9	1,576	48.2
New Jersey	18	60.0				
New York	358	166.5				
North Dakota	76	35.5				
Ohio	1,090	135.6				
Oklahoma	2,493	41.9	141	18.1		
Pennsylvania	270	287.2	223			
South Dakota	597	85.4				
Texas	591	19.9	224	138.3		
Virginia	175	110.8				
West Virginia	180	107.8				
Wisconsin	338	28.6				
Wyoming	199	43.7	74			
Total	37,342	91.0	15,906	142.4	7,911	73.2

Fresh Meat Prices Decline.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Prices on most classes of fresh meats were weak to unevenly lower during the week ending April 6, due largely to lack of demand. Mutton was an exception, due to extremely light receipts which resulted in firm to slightly higher prices.

Beef.—Receipts of steer beef at eastern markets were fairly liberal and consisted largely of medium and good grades. The price spread between choice and common grades was relatively narrow on account of the scarcity of the latter. More good and choice heavy steers than usual were offered at New York. Trading was slow throughout, and prices were mostly weak and lower on all grades.

Receipts of cow beef were light and a steady to slightly higher market was maintained under a good demand. The absence of any quantity of low-priced steers assisted in the movement of cows. At Chicago the supply of steer beef consisted largely of medium and common grades on which the demand centered, prices on these kinds showing little change. The limited supply of good and choice steers found a narrow outlet and prices showed slight declines. Cows were largely of medium and good grades and were supplemented by a plentiful supply of light common heifers, the latter selling slowly.

Receipts of bulls were light at eastern markets and Chicago, but the demand was limited and prices showed slight weakness. Trading in kosher beef was light, due to the Jewish holidays, but prices were mostly unchanged.

Veal.—Prices on good and choice veal declined sharply at New York and to a less extent at other markets. Heavy grass carcasses were not plentiful and found a better outlet. Receipts of milk-fed veal were fairly plentiful. At Chicago country dressed veal formed a good part of the supply. Frozen sides brought $8.50–$10 at New York.

Lamb.—With the demand centered largely on choice light lamb, which was scarce, prices had an unevenly lower tendency. Spring lambs broke sharply at eastern markets and Chicago despite light receipts. The average weight of spring lambs at Chicago was sufficiently heavy to bring them into competition with light weight older lambs, and buyers were unwilling to pay a premium for them. The light supply of frozen Argentine lamb sold around $18 at New York.

Mutton.—Receipts of mutton were light, and a steady to firm market was maintained. As a whole, the supply did not have the covering or weights most desired. Frozen Argentine mutton brought around $14 at New York.

Pork.—Prices on fresh pork were very uneven and fluctuating at eastern markets and Chicago with many sales forced. Supplies accumulated under a poor demand and large sales were made at unevenly lower prices. Receipts were only moderate, but in excess of trade requirements. At Chicago the demand showed some improvement late in the week and prices became more steady.

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of April 2-7, 1923, With Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Joseph.[2]		South St. Paul.[3]		
	Apr. 2-7 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Apr. 3-8, 1922.	Three-year average.[4]	Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Apr. 3-8, 1922.	Three-year average.[4]	Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Apr. 3-8, 1922.	Three-year average.[4]	Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Apr. 3-8, 1922.	Three-year average.[4]	Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Apr. 3-8, 1922.
Cattle.																							
Beef steers:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Med. and heavy wt. (1,101 lbs. up)—																							
Choice and prime	$10.06	$10.06	$9.08	$11.05	$9.94	$9.88	$8.66	$10.80	.....	.....	$9.74	$9.70	$8.55	$10.45	$9.50	$9.65	$8.35	$10.37	$9.71	$9.88	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.54	9.54	8.42	10.24	9.33	9.25	8.06	10.00	$7.88	$7.98	8.97	8.88	7.92	9.66	8.65	8.78	7.80	9.70	8.98	9.00	.....	.....	$7.78
Medium	8.82	8.80	7.76	9.45	8.48	8.38	7.40	9.03	7.00	7.05	8.32	8.16	7.30	9.00	7.95	8.02	7.25	9.01	8.24	8.18	$7.90	$7.75	6.95
Common	7.75	7.58	7.08	8.57	7.31	7.18	6.50	8.08	5.38	5.38	7.36	7.18	6.71	8.14	6.95	6.95	6.62	8.20	7.18	7.10	6.92	6.75	6.25
Light wt. (1,100 lbs. down)—																							
Choice and prime	10.08	10.16	9.22	11.10	9.92	9.88	8.64	10.71	.....	.....	9.75	9.69	8.56	10.35	9.50	9.65	8.52	10.42	9.80	9.78	.....	.....	.....
Good	9.52	9.62	8.50	10.24	9.28	9.20	8.03	10.20	7.75	7.85	8.92	8.80	7.93	9.54	8.65	8.78	7.88	9.64	9.06	8.98	.....	.....	7.73
Medium	8.73	8.80	7.73	9.35	8.41	8.30	7.38	8.90	6.62	6.68	8.10	7.96	7.28	8.78	7.82	7.90	7.25	8.80	8.25	8.17	7.90	7.75	6.95
Common	7.52	7.45	6.96	8.35	7.14	7.04	6.50	7.84	5.00	5.00	7.06	6.94	6.60	7.86	6.70	6.70	6.62	7.94	7.03	6.94	6.80	6.62	6.20
Butcher cattle:																							
Heifers, common to choice	7.77	7.64	6.77	8.27	7.65	7.50	6.40	8.43	5.50	5.50	6.81	6.70	6.18	7.59	6.88	6.88	6.12	7.43	6.93	6.75	6.85	6.62	6.00
Cows, common to choice	6.16	6.04	5.86	7.39	6.08	6.08	5.38	7.05	4.38	4.42	5.78	5.70	5.34	6.72	5.75	5.75	5.42	6.84	6.02	5.78	5.80	5.62	5.12
Bulls, bologna and beef	5.70	5.72	5.14	6.59	5.62	5.68	5.00	6.44	3.75	3.75	5.24	5.22	4.25	5.65	5.50	5.50	4.25	5.94	5.40	5.12	4.80	4.75	4.38
Canners and cutters:																							
Cows and heifers	3.94	3.90	3.84	4.55	3.72	3.71	3.42	4.49	2.70	2.70	3.54	3.56	3.48	4.24	3.62	3.60	3.38	4.01	3.60	3.55	3.35	3.25	2.92
Canner steers	4.38	4.38	4.75	5.27	4.12	4.12	4.75	4.72	2.75	2.75	4.00	4.00	3.68	4.52	.....	.....	3.75	4.80	.....	.....	4.05	3.75	3.50
Veal calves:																							
Light to med. wt., med. to ch.	8.55	8.70	7.55	10.32	8.05	7.72	7.45	9.51	7.88	7.95	8.08	8.28	7.85	9.95	7.85	9.48	8.90	10.65	7.50	7.50	6.30	6.32	5.52
Heavy wt., com. to choice	5.92	5.82	5.50	7.11	7.40	7.05	6.00	7.48	5.50	5.58	6.40	6.42	6.20	7.10	6.12	6.62	6.32	7.67	6.25	6.05	5.25	5.40	4.50
Feeder steers:																							
1,001 lbs. up, com. to ch.	7.59	7.58	6.42	8.46	7.12	7.12	6.50	8.24	5.75	5.75	7.38	7.35	6.79	8.58	7.15	7.10	6.75	8.33	7.18	7.12	6.32	6.25	6.05
750–1,000 lbs., com. to ch.	7.33	7.32	6.38	8.23	6.75	6.75	6.25	7.88	5.50	5.50	7.36	7.32	6.75	8.35	6.90	6.88	6.50	8.02	7.18	7.12	6.08	6.00	5.72
Stock cattle:																							
Steers, com. to ch.	6.68	6.56	6.25	7.64	6.10	6.00	5.75	7.04	5.32	5.38	6.83	6.75	6.28	7.32	6.28	6.25	6.32	7.40	6.50	6.50	5.70	5.62	5.62
Cows and heifers, com. to ch.	4.75	4.62	4.68	6.10	4.75	4.75	4.50	5.80	3.75	3.75	4.82	4.80	4.92	6.15	4.38	4.38	5.00	5.85	4.50	4.50	4.38	4.38	4.00
Calves, good and choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.28	7.68	6.12	6.12	7.50	7.50	7.25	8.40	7.08	7.00	7.00	8.13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calves, com. and med.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.02	6.30	4.25	4.25	5.58	5.52	5.62	6.17	5.38	5.38	5.62	6.44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hogs.																							
Top (highest price, not average)	8.75	8.65	10.85	16.75	8.70	8.60	10.85	16.90	8.25	8.30	8.25	8.35	10.35	16.00	8.10	8.10	10.20	15.50	8.20	8.30	8.35	8.15	10.50
Bulk of sales	8.38	8.20	10.39	11.66	8.45	8.34	10.40	11.94	8.04	8.09	8.07	8.16	9.93	11.05	7.90	7.92	9.85	10.67	8.01	8.11	8.07	7.89	10.09
Heavy (251 lbs. up) med. to ch.	8.30	8.13	10.32	11.41	8.98	8.20	10.23	11.28	8.04	8.08	8.06	8.15	9.85	10.63	7.90	7.94	9.80	10.47	7.99	8.01	7.97	7.82	10.00
Medium (201–250 lbs.) med. to ch.	8.46	8.27	10.52	11.85	8.44	8.32	10.44	11.87	8.07	8.14	8.12	8.19	10.04	11.09	7.91	7.93	9.90	10.94	8.05	8.16	8.07	7.90	10.15
Light (151–200 lbs.) com. to ch.	8.49	8.37	10.62	12.07	8.51	8.40	10.52	12.16	7.93	7.97	7.97	8.02	10.00	11.32	7.87	7.77	10.00	11.18	8.05	8.11	8.14	7.97	10.28
Light lights (130–150 lbs.) com. to ch.	7.97	8.08	10.44	11.82	8.19	8.11	10.15	11.92	7.51	7.53	7.61	7.70	9.90	[5] 9.40	.....	.....	9.75	[5] 11.92	.....	.....	7.98	7.87	10.34
Packing sows:																							
Smooth (250 lbs. up)	7.50	7.48	9.61	10.34	7.26	7.29	8.80	9.50	6.88	6.88	7.28	7.35	8.99	9.44	7.28	7.48	9.24	9.76	7.22	7.32	7.00	6.92	9.06
Rough (200 lbs. up)	7.29	7.26	9.35	9.89	7.14	7.18	8.39	9.15	5.75	5.75	7.16	7.25	8.59	8.95	7.16	7.32	8.77	9.24	7.11	7.12	6.88	6.67	8.68
Pigs (130 lbs. down) med. to ch.	7.01	7.38	9.93	11.19	6.95	6.99	9.78	11.14	5.73	5.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.73	7.78	10.25
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down) com. to ch.	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.35	6.25	8.88	10.45	.....	.....	7.46	7.21	9.55	10.80	6.50	6.50	9.50	10.66	.....	.....	7.70	7.78	10.25
Sheep.																							
Lambs:																							
84 lbs. down, med. to prime	13.80	14.20	15.15	14.62	13.98	13.92	14.82	14.25	13.00	13.00	13.55	13.61	14.65	14.06	13.52	13.58	14.76	14.21	13.60	13.75	13.40	13.52	14.32
85 lbs. up, med. to prime	.....	.....	14.65	[5] 11.66	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.51	[5] 11.46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Culls and common	11.22	11.65	12.20	12.02	11.25	11.25	12.00	11.92	10.00	10.00	11.12	11.12	11.38	11.25	11.20	11.18	12.08	11.81	11.28	11.38	11.10	11.12	10.85
Feeder, med. to choice	13.95	14.00	12.75	12.39	.....	.....	.....	.....	12.12	12.12	13.05	13.05	12.22	11.86	13.28	13.65	12.75	12.45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, med. to prime	11.70	11.80	13.22	12.75	11.25	11.25	12.48	12.20	10.75	10.75	11.35	11.35	12.50	12.09	11.35	11.22	12.55	12.14	11.38	11.38	10.75	11.00	12.20
Wethers, med. to prime	9.38	9.38	10.62	10.74	8.62	8.62	9.59	9.82	7.50	7.50	9.12	8.98	9.32	9.69	8.62	8.62	9.92	10.31	8.70	8.48	8.75	8.75	9.62
Ewes, med. to choice	8.05	7.95	8.90	9.26	7.75	7.62	8.40	8.59	6.50	6.50	8.00	7.88	8.58	9.12	7.75	7.82	8.38	9.17	7.67	7.22	7.38	7.25	8.20
Ewes, culls and common	5.45	5.35	5.25	5.63	4.25	4.22	5.14	5.11	3.38	3.38	4.88	4.80	4.85	5.66	5.25	5.32	5.25	5.58	4.60	4.00	4.50	4.50	4.30

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.
[2] South St. Joseph began reporting in June, 1922.
[3] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.
[4] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Apr. 5–10, 1920, Apr. 4–9, 1921, and Apr. 3–8, 1922.
[5] Two-year average.

March Receipts of Hogs Increase.

Arrivals of live stock at 67 markets increased somewhat during March as compared with February of this year. Cattle received at the large markets during March approximated 1,502,000 head, a decrease of 7.4 per cent below March, 1922, and 7.1 per cent below the five-year average.

Somewhat more than 4,926,000 hogs were received at the yards, which is 44.4 per cent more than the figure for March, 1922, and 31 per cent above the March five-year average.

The sheep-run totaled approximately 1,430,000, which, though a gain over February, shows a loss of 2.4 per cent when compared with March, 1922. A gain of 1.2 per cent is seen, however, compared with the five-year averages for the month.

The volume of the stocker and feeder movements for cattle and calves and sheep was less than during February, while that for hogs increased. The approximate of 198,000 head of cattle and calves shipped back to farms was 29.8 per cent less than the volume in March, 1922, and 26.8 per cent below the March five-year average.

The stocker and feeder hog movement approximated 69,000, which was 7.6 per cent less than during March, 1922, and 22.9 per cent less than the five-year average.

Sheep and lamb movement back to feed lots also showed decreases. The total of over 114,000 head was 20.3 per cent below the March, 1922, figure and 8.2 per cent less than the five-year average.

Cattle and calf slaughterings decreased from the March, 1922, figure by 3.8 per cent, and were 2.8 per cent below the five-year year average.

Hogs gained 44 per cent over the corresponding month 1922 and 36.4 per cent over the five-year average.

Sheep and lamb slaughter was 3.2 per cent above March, 1922, and 0.1 per cent above the five-year average.

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1922, to Apr. 6, 1923	3,540,315	451,326	2,830,665
Same period one year ago	2,639,622	246,082	2,335,305
Same period two years ago	2,591,812	325,421	3,581,547
Current period as per cent of average of two previous periods	135.3	157.9	95.7

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week of April 2-7, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		South St. Joseph.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	251	$8.26	202	$8.43	182	$7.76	224	$8.00	255	$7.70	243	$7.88	212	$7.94
Tuesday	243	8.31	202	8.43	175	7.85	218	8.05	258	7.86	239	7.90	213	8.01
Wednesday	248	8.40	196	8.49	181	7.92	214	8.06	260	7.87	243	7.91	217	8.06
Thursday	243	8.47	197	8.53	186	7.87	219	8.13	261	7.80	253	7.96	216	8.18
Friday	254	8.36	202	8.34	189	7.84	226	8.03	263	7.81	242	7.87	213	8.03
Saturday	258	8.20	188	8.47	174	7.67	216	8.03	259	7.82	246	7.81	221	8.03
Average:														
Apr. 2-7, 1923	249	8.33	198	8.46	182	7.85	219	8.05	260	7.83	244	7.89	215	8.05
Mar. 26-31, 1923	248	8.19	200	8.30	180	7.99	222	8.12	258	7.82	242	7.98	214	7.87
Apr. 3-8, 1922	245	10.33	192	10.36	....	.....	220	9.97	250	9.80	....	.....	233	10.08

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week of April 2-7, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Price per 100 pounds.		
	Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Apr. 3-8, 1922.	Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Apr. 3-8, 1922.	Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Apr. 3-8, 1922.	Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Apr. 3-8, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	142	135	348	6.4	5.4	18.0	1,042	1,052	1,090	$7.74	$8.17	$7.17
901-1,000 lbs	319	435	305	14.4	17.4	15.8	944	949	939	7.78	7.37	7.05
801-900 lbs	530	241	407	24.0	9.7	21.1	843	868	843	7.56	7.44	6.94
701-800 lbs	521	676	345	23.6	27.1	17.9	742	749	731	7.43	7.44	6.75
700 lbs. down	698	1,010	525	31.6	40.4	27.2	587	603	598	6.90	6.91	6.30
Total	2,210	2,497	1,930	100.0	100.0	100.0	766	753	816	7.43	7.31	6.86

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for March, 1923, Compared with Previous Years.

[Thousands, i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and year.	Receipts.			Local slaughter.			Stocker and feeder shipments.			Total shipments.		
	March.	3 months, January-March.	Total for year.	March.	3 months, January-March.	Total for year.	March.	3 months, January-March.	Total for year.	March.	3 months, January-March.	Total for year.
Cattle and calves:												
1916	1,201	3,458	17,676	744	2,157	10,294	250	669	3,847	428	1,192	6,953
1917	1,329	4,328	23,066	817	2,711	13,275	249	721	4,803	493	1,527	9,473
1918	1,713	4,938	25,295	1,015	3,066	14,874	319	754	5,013	681	1,800	10,311
1919	1,517	5,688	24,624	912	3,115	13,633	277	905	5,285	585	1,894	10,757
1920	1,662	5,024	22,197	1,049	3,015	12,194	241	829	4,102	582	1,951	9,881
1921	1,566	4,400	19,787	948	2,671	11,078	236	606	3,504	600	1,674	8,600
1922	1,622	4,666	23,217	994	2,743	12,435	282	758	4,864	632	1,891	10,665
1923	1,502	4,805	.....	956	2,912	.....	198	689	.....	554	1,870	.....
Calves only:												
1920	456	1,155	5,337	355	889	3,875	11	34	121	101	283	1,455
1921	452	1,158	5,477	351	870	3,799	8	17	178	97	276	1,604
1922	477	1,255	6,077	369	927	4,198	16	35	320	111	333	1,933
1923	458	1,329	.....	345	974	.....	13	44	.....	120	382	.....
Hogs:												
1916	3,489	13,031	43,265	2,432	9,143	30,984	17	43	194	1,036	3,790	11,979
1917	3,369	12,326	38,042	2,209	8,075	25,443	49	106	788	1,179	4,325	12,571
1918	4,424	13,354	44,863	2,644	8,619	30,441	95	209	989	1,775	4,688	14,373
1919	3,643	13,910	44,469	2,343	9,636	30,018	88	185	902	1,320	4,251	14,386
1920	3,940	12,624	42,121	2,496	8,119	26,761	107	282	728	1,427	4,466	15,298
1921	3,386	12,095	41,101	2,120	7,756	26,335	81	175	499	1,265	4,321	14,709
1922	3,411	11,302	44,067	2,246	7,015	28,737	74	163	593	1,181	4,295	15,332
1923	4,926	14,724	.....	3,234	9,419	.....	69	199	.....	1,703	5,259	.....
Sheep:												
1916	1,156	3,885	20,692	753	2,504	11,228	62	213	3,277	390	1,323	9,193
1917	1,257	4,219	20,216	803	2,525	9,142	69	302	4,448	454	1,671	11,010
1918	1,270	3,720	22,485	670	2,036	10,266	124	374	5,208	597	1,684	12,204
1919	1,268	4,019	27,256	726	2,428	12,646	136	497	6,936	537	1,588	14,585
1920	1,315	4,345	23,538	792	2,526	10,981	135	587	5,180	526	1,837	12,563
1921	1,750	5,058	24,168	1,053	3,088	12,558	84	234	3,095	693	1,966	11,333
1922	1,465	4,699	22,364	780	2,466	10,669	143	495	4,167	677	2,221	11,677
1923	1,430	4,432	.....	805	2,410	.....	114	454	.....	646	2,021	.....

Receipt and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for March.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Cattle and calves.								Calves.						Horses and mules, receipts.	
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.			
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.	3,010	2,380	81	111	18	5	2,929	2,269	2,607	2,188	38	70				
Amarillo, Tex.	11,464	2,536	86		9,045	2,129	11,378	2,536	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	206	531
Atlanta Ga.	3,283	7,170	1,063	4,705		292	2,220	2,498	(1)	518	(1)	518			562	1,998
Augusta, Ga.	1,137	1,320	911	928	161	280	238	347	336	385	336	372		3		23
Baltimore, Md.	17,717	15,534	12,724	12,311	25	121	4,993	3,223	4,534	5,247	3,274	4,173			266	444
Birmingham, Ala.	407	465	368	68		74	34	397	136	74	97			74		
Boston, Mass.	7,447	3,411	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	4,607	1,116	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)		
Buffalo, N. Y.	46,877	48,829	16,603	14,791	257	103	30,174	34,013	22,045	27,831	8,527	8,382			4,311	3,595
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,757	1,465	1,197	1,070	560	395	560	395	(1)		(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)		86
Cheyenne, Wyo.	200	1,000					200	1,000	(1)						15	
Chicago, Ill.	324,070	293,659	234,041	216,961	23,768	16,142	90,029	76,698	87,909	69,592	84,088	66,945	(1)	(1)	6,169	4,708
Cincinnati, Ohio.	35,957	31,569	25,672	16,907	1,301	983	10,285	14,662	17,092	15,804	9,520	4,951			465	854
Cleveland, Ohio.	24,094	22,176	21,429	21,363	275	110	2,665	813	13,717	12,124	12,066	12,020			300	160
Columbia, S. C.	340	924	340	924					21	214	21	214				
Columbus, Ohio.	426	417	79	175			346	254	215	172	79	118				
Dallas, Tex.	772	585	772	585					168	149	168	149				
Dayton, Ohio.	2,906	2,732	2,295	2,227			611	505	1,013	1,130	654	676				
Denver, Colo.	39,777	27,767	10,377	10,520	22,321	11,160	30,807	17,475	4,138	3,068	1,185	1,306	2,643	1,734	1,507	1,484
Detroit, Mich.	22,317	20,312	17,932	19,489	650	442	4,385	823	11,038	10,899	8,295	10,892		3	167	575
East St. Louis, Ill.	72,312	72,971	30,381	26,625	11,324	11,405	41,931	46,346	19,454	19,942	6,877	6,752	368	692	9,567	11,067
El Paso, Tex.	6,554	3,459	1,243	1,811	2,325	1,223	5,303	1,648	(1)	1,277	(1)	540	(1)	561	195	332
Evansville, Ind.	4,064	2,508	2,151	1,272	129	44	1,850	1,248	1,591	1,224	566	353	22	7	68	61
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(3)	659	(3)	475	(3)		(3)	199	(3)	421	(3)	358	(3)		(3)	
Fort Worth, Tex.	65,239	43,729	35,066	27,422	23,275	9,024	27,559	16,329	11,406	6,388	13,338	11,353	4,908	(1)	474	2,371
Fostoria, Ohio.	847	913	125	56		131	731	869	530	538	93	35				
Indianapolis, Ind.	38,325	38,798	21,924	20,013	2,122	2,200	16,989	18,907	16,141	17,537	4,231	3,805			367	224
Jacksonville, Fla.	432	561	283	351			225	231	30	14	14					7
Jersey City, N. J.	50,773	56,794	50,773	56,794					34,805	43,223	34,805	43,223			96	48
Kansas City, Mo.	156,541	156,355	89,954	96,649	53,739	49,215	74,574	65,322	19,830	20,959	16,288	18,595	2,830	3,417	3,631	4,831
Knoxville, Tenn.	1,230	1,798	877	950	250	319	353	848	91	105	48	26	43	79	301	1,258
LaFayette, Ind.	1,295	981	795	747	54	19	483	226	636	543	359	389	12	7		
Lancaster, Pa.	6,739	9,481	2,049	1,695			4,690	7,786	672	2,177	401	194			292	401
Laredo, Tex.	(3)	564	(3)	149	(3)	255	(3)	427	(3)	98	(3)	16	(3)	98	(3)	42
Logansport, Ind.	153	33	17	9	48		138	32	16	6	16	6				
Los Angeles, Calif.	(3)	14,317	(3)	13,386	(3)	487	(3)	487	(3)	1,758	(3)	1,493	(3)	297	(3)	25
Louisville, Ky.	18,327	17,569	7,501	7,953	2,500	1,500	10,826	9,616	9,113	9,853	3,414	3,176			190	451
Marion, Ohio.	981	922	233	164			741	772	571	393	75	103			264	
Memphis, Tenn.	766	1,180	284	736	77	89	399	480	182	166	133	97	20	30	4,452	10,159
Milwaukee, Wis.	62,163	52,314	59,039	49,973	982	651	3,149	2,388	53,005	45,470	52,744	45,018	208	253	561	477
Montgomery, Ala.	6,644	3,988	297	773	1,608	373	5,934	3,185	(1)	393	(1)	99	(1)	3	12	149
Moultrie, Ga.	716	530	219	110			497	420	237	91	20	11				
Nashville, Tenn.	7,095	5,901	3,350	3,734	750	525	3,746	2,167	2,821	2,380	1,570	1,813				
Newark, N. J.	(3)	3,137	(3)	2,846	(3)	227	(3)	227	(3)	1,457	(3)	1,457	(3)		(3)	
New Orleans, La.	15,210	14,121	13,018	11,589	1,173	350	2,464	1,876	7,638	7,686	5,562	5,084	(1)	(1)	24	
New York, N. Y.	26,257	17,106	25,857	17,106			400		19,835	11,603	19,835	11,603			97	145
North Salt Lake, Utah.	7,224	5,162	1,194	1,245	353	246	5,872	4,031	218	62	63	50			80	341
Ogden, Utah.	4,584	9,902	873	1,311	735	2,736	3,711	8,591	153	211	14	87	81	48	174	175
Oklahoma, Okla.	30,660	27,811	18,909	18,317	8,312	6,465	12,066	10,981	3,435	4,576	2,056	3,308	1,064	1,177	216	326
Omaha, Nebr.	129,143	128,835	73,008	80,473	39,192	23,358	57,470	48,537	8,027	6,046	1,819	2,180	68	1	728	1,182
Pasco, Wash.	26						26								40	57
Peoria, Ill.	2,802	2,619	1,846	1,549	93	165	928	1,111	1,074	1,244	656	799	14	5	8	18
Philadelphia, Pa.	17,388	15,546	17,123	13,774			265	1,772	9,531	8,975	9,521	8,037			559	432
Pittsburgh, Pa.	49,257	54,004	12,201	12,977			37,056	41,027	20,311	27,862	6,792	7,818			1,792	1,894
Portland, Oreg.	10,205	10,881	5,585	6,929	264	122	4,466	3,658	601	1,124	399	800			67	73
Pueblo, Colo.	4,611	2,054	1		1,310		5,150	2,054	(1)	(1)			(1)	(1)	105	115
Richmond, Va.	1,807	2,198	1,325	1,408	25	312	482	790	450	423	330	354			2,072	2,322
St. Joseph, Mo.	40,551	51,154	28,563	35,878	7,052	5,738	13,547	16,475	4,910	4,955	4,482	4,443	394	222	1,576	1,398
St. Paul, Minn.	97,978	90,507	64,096	65,629	24,301	18,679	33,715	26,160	42,873	43,769	40,502	42,338	1,842	1,159	549	540
San Antonio, Tex.	9,750	7,179	5,209	3,492	998	2,046	4,541	3,756	2,603	2,824	1,403	1,522	94	846	674	614
Seattle, Wash.	3,315	3,571	3,198	3,582			117	22	179	120	113	120			30	64
Sioux City, Iowa.	60,220	50,634	25,873	29,391	26,177	13,572	35,903	23,254	3,110	1,963	2,769	1,879	312	62	1,043	1,726
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2,407	1,647	783	740	390	792	1,493	985	114	322	86	71	25	225	24	
Spokane, Wash.	2,845	2,137	1,943	1,735	312	440	877	600	139	109	133	140		10	194	124
Springfield, Ohio.	(3)	736	(3)	153	(3)		(3)	583	(3)	238	(3)	73	(3)		(3)	
Toledo, Ohio.	1,901	1,381	1,102	907			817	452	759	573	585	541			145	96
Washington, D. C.	2,165	2,712	2,055	2,686			110	26	992	1,367	992	1,367				
Wichita, Kans.	23,944	26,043	6,663	7,010	14,019	13,223	17,281	19,035	2,890	5,391	1,620	2,825	1,046	2,009	1,290	2,460
Discontinued [4]	32,356		31,102		109		1,333		6,347		6,164		2		1,314	
Total	1,621,791	1,501,653	994,059	955,709	282,409	198,167	632,062	553,844	476,926	458,387	369,236	345,138	15,996	13,022	47,179	60,403
Increase or decrease		−120,138		−38,350		−84,242		−78,218		−18,539		−24,098		−2,974		+13,224
Per cent		−7.4		−3.8		−29.8		−12.4		−3.9		−6.5		−18.6		+28.0
Total for 3 months ending with March	4,666,370	4,804,817	2,743,070	2,911,729	758,395	688,989	1,890,606	1,869,531	1,255,020	1,328,942	926,906	974,067	34,793	43,619	132,492	200,670
Increase or decrease		+138,447		+168,659		−69,406		−21,075		+73,922		+47,161		+8,826		+68,178
Per cent		+3.0		+6.1		−9.2		−1.1		+5.9		+5.1		+25.4		+51.4
March average, 5 years, 1918–1922		1,615,918		983,613		270,936		615,967								76,226
Increase or decrease		−114,265		−27,904		−72,769		−62,123								−15,823
Per cent		−7.1		−2.8		−26.8		−10.1								−20.8

[1] Calves included with cattle. [2] Disposition of stock not reported. [3] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[4] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report.

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Receipts and Disposition of Live Stock at Public Stockyards for March—Continued.

[67 markets.]

Markets.	Hogs.								Sheep and lambs.							
	Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.		Receipts.		Local slaughter.		Stocker and feeder shipments.		Total shipments.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
Albany, N. Y.																
Amarillo, Tex.	2,024	5,992					2,024	5,992	4,646	330					4,646	330
Atlanta, Ga.	15,556	19,866	8,607	15,395			6,949	4,400	175	524	20	524			155	
Augusta, Ga.	1,848	1,685	810	736	251	96	1,042	981		5		5				
Baltimore, Md.	108,258	135,884	84,073	105,981			24,185	29,903	7,514	10,888	7,033	7,844			481	3,044
Birmingham, Ala.	94		94						20		20					
Boston, Mass.	816	359	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	35	9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Buffalo, N. Y.	107,613	142,949	46,271	62,086			61,342	83,743	101,005	106,631	12,170	11,551			87,435	95,080
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1,408	597	1,408	597					35	160	35	160				
Cheyenne, Wyo.	3,840	6,800					3,840	6,800	10,500	5,000					10,500	5,000
Chicago, Ill.	612,690	877,445	481,004	671,034	283	21	144,214	209,404	300,298	315,154	197,072	211,811	17,070	20,982	103,226	103,343
Cincinnati, Ohio	103,126	114,378	65,092	68,832		455	38,034	45,546	7,808	2,509	7,323	2,322			485	187
Cleveland, Ohio	100,198	108,555	71,025	83,244			29,173	25,311	17,351	15,557	11,629	12,803			5,722	2,754
Columbia, S. C.	411	1,847	411	1,847						38		38				
Columbus, Ohio	3,026	5,649	538	528			2,447	5,146	238	294	142	23			96	271
Dallas, Tex.	6,751	15,690	6,751	15,690					49	22	49	22				
Dayton, Ohio	10,404	13,716	8,780	10,085			1,624	3,631	193	202	193	192				10
Denver, Colo.	40,056	44,177	39,960	39,853	1,168	3,432	1,168	5,378	155,110	121,434	21,312	19,968	21,031	19,876	129,582	108,351
Detroit, Mich.	33,185	43,217	21,208	30,386			11,977	12,831	15,777	12,124	10,877	11,283		133	4,900	841
East St. Louis, Ill.	286,203	422,429	90,164	169,563	11,061	4,940	196,039	252,866	22,335	23,505	15,761	16,549	264	359	6,574	6,956
El Paso, Tex.	4,468	2,343	1,073	2,054	1,668		3,405	289	5,155	5,020	563	515	4,592	4,255	4,592	4,505
Evansville, Ind.	23,057	21,956	6,960	5,881	833	333	16,024	16,055	103	66	65	11		2	38	57
Fort Wayne, Ind.	(2)	3,863	(2)	2,452	(2)	135	(2)	1,521	(2)	34	(2)	32	(2)		(2)	6
Fort Worth, Tex.	70,258	67,567	53,246	55,794	7,074	3,240	16,981	11,584	45,120	7,373	8,860	5,601	30,249	92	34,078	1,693
Fostoria, Ohio	7,893	9,491	672	200	415	720	7,187	9,409	157	185	5	5			153	180
Indianapolis, Ind.	135,290	191,443	94,392	138,874	1,258	887	40,762	52,776	6,316	2,350	2,648	1,231	14	53	3,668	1,119
Jacksonville, Fla.	9,043	12,462	3,365	4,119	9		5,207	7,650								
Jersey City, N. J.	34,320	40,715	34,320	40,715					74,381	57,124	74,381	57,124				
Kansas City, Mo.	175,453	207,429	129,126	261,582	17,539	18,368	47,190	38,843	141,531	140,067	94,509	106,407	11,348	16,582	47,328	35,702
Knoxville, Tenn.	2,588	3,410	1,834	2,463	424		754	947	13	265	13	12				253
LaFayette, Ind.	5,835	7,622	4,483	5,843	434	89	1,608	1,808	165	119	144	116	42		23	
Lancaster, Pa.	2,893	15,856	1,615	1,315			1,278	14,541	981	5,129	49	93			932	5,036
Laredo, Tex.	(2)	35	(2)	34	(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)		(2)	
Logansport, Ind.	1,154	854	218	58	21	46	960	758	2							
Los Angeles, Calif.	(2)	21,858	(2)	15,110	(2)	4,202	(2)	4,202	(2)	7,758	(2)	7,156	(2)		(2)	
Louisville, Ky.	38,761	56,515	19,491	30,430	3,664		19,270	26,085	1,372	1,875	1,186	527			186	1,348
Marion, Ohio	6,601	7,001	3,010	2,379	163	133	2,983	4,641	438	337	7	12	100	21	428	358
Memphis, Tenn.	1,144	5,319	293	4,665	202	361	1,013	1,474	3	6	3					
Milwaukee, Wis.	36,163	41,045	36,163	40,565				718	615	320	556	219			59	101
Montgomery, Ala.	16,504	6,730	428	427	2,622	758	15,829	6,015	8	15	7	15	1		1	
Moultrie, Ga.	9,146	4,289	8,307	3,962	380		839	327								
Nashville, Tenn.	48,450	44,178	11,684	13,342	126		36,766	30,836	1,915	1,356	1,561	1,171	300		354	179
Newark, N. J.	(2)	44,053	(2)	44,454	(2)		(2)		(2)	1,860	(2)	1,860	(2)		(2)	
New Orleans, La.	4,966	4,442	3,970	4,017	584	340	1,195	633	766	249	94	129	446	93	446	93
New York, N. Y.	104,128	93,509	104,128	93,509					16,359	952	16,359	952				
North Salt Lake, Utah	5,985	6,652	2,879	4,117	29		2,622	2,125	14,147	11,724	632	1,379	106	1,329	13,396	10,345
Ogden, Utah	13,398	27,375	3,985	5,732	479	803	9,413	21,643	17,317	58,151	26	46	16,000	21,196	17,291	58,105
Oklahoma, Okla.	60,947	65,929	55,525	59,464	2,084	3,258	6,560	6,685	610	389	579	336			42	58
Omaha, Nebr.	229,605	421,096	162,295	261,445	876	1,419	70,093	157,710	176,836	255,546	116,581	175,616	22,612	19,447	57,828	80,817
Pasco, Wash.	26						26		2,200	3,987					2,200	3,987
Peoria, Ill.	25,278	48,832	6,640	7,292	346	195	18,451	41,573	38	72	30	20	5		5	53
Philadelphia	22,534	27,833	20,340	22,988			2,194	4,845	16,171	16,474	16,171	15,934				540
Pittsburgh	173,703	241,350	38,212	41,711			135,491	199,649	74,556	62,154	6,994	6,264			67,562	55,890
Portland, Oreg.	18,754	29,201	13,670	22,464	1,693	1,161	5,406	6,777	11,283	7,423	4,446	4,572	325	40	7,237	2,851
Pueblo, Colo.	553	3,087		1			553	3,087	13,760	10,942					13,755	10,942
Richmond, Va.	17,359	23,130	16,941	21,920	57	346	418	1,210	101	182	101	182	156		156	
St. Joseph, Mo.	139,090	259,340	109,154	211,847	1,097	1,398	30,064	48,942	75,544	120,882	61,142	93,401	4,461	7,362	15,433	27,495
St. Paul, Minn.	194,309	268,691	159,982	225,341	9,739	14,211	35,800	46,183	16,570	15,715	10,799	12,727	1,169	2,093	4,537	5,454
San Antonio, Tex.	6,172	6,175	3,712	4,191	564	1,680	2,460	1,984	6,047	107	393	57	1,532		5,654	
Seattle, Wash.	17,515	14,344	17,515	14,151		209		209	7,222	2,409	7,222	2,409				
Sioux City, Iowa	152,353	337,915	88,538	203,321	1,040	1,848	62,914	133,625	16,027	14,285	13,432	12,085	1,019	475	2,620	2,176
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	41,331	78,276	2,839	2,166	86	409	38,423	75,973	83	45	69	54			11	6
Spokane, Wash.	3,528	6,137	2,127	5,037	502	556	1,475	1,293	177	281	123	282	55		55	
Springfield, Ohio	(2)	3,904	(2)	719	(2)		(2)	3,185	(2)	39	(2)		(2)		(2)	39
Toledo, Ohio	9,073	16,071	885	1,002			8,581	14,692	763	697	181	73			675	634
Washington, D. C.	9,885	13,063	9,681	13,063			204		634	877	593	877			41	
Wichita, Kans.	46,596	62,726	43,878	55,625	2,536	2,546	2,718	7,101	14,261	566	1,035	459	1,192	50	13,226	107
Discontinued [3]	48,197		45,237		2,957		3,681		62,321		54,760		9,327		9,327	
Total	3,410,613	4,926,387	2,245,945	3,233,638	74,264	68,596	1,180,925	1,702,535	1,465,187	1,429,787	779,955	805,096	143,416	114,334	677,139	646,296
Increase or decrease		+1,515,774		+987,693		−5,668		+521,610		−35,400		+25,141		−29,082		+30,843
Per cent		+44.4		+44.0		−7.6		+44.2		−2.4		+3.2		−20.3		+4.6
Total for 3 months ending with March	11,301,545	14,724,124	7,015,397	9,448,851	163,024	198,520	4,294,968	5,258,835	4,699,400	4,431,688	2,466,414	2,410,157	494,989	454,356	2,221,426	2,020,925
Increase or decrease		+3,422,579		+2,433,454		+35,496		+963,867		−267,712		−56,257		−40,633		−200,501
Per cent		+30.3		+34.7		+21.8		+22.4		−5.7		−2.3		−8.2		−9.0
March average, 5 years, 1918–1922		3,760,934		2,369,827		88,932		1,393,424		1,413,523		803,961		124,580		605,950
Increase or decrease		+1,165,453		+863,811		−20,336		+309,111		+16,264		+1,135		−10,246		+40,346
Per cent		+31.0		+36.4		−22.9		+22.2		+1.2		+0.1		−8.2		+6.6

[1] Disposition of stock not reported.
[2] Not included in report prior to January, 1923.
[3] Beginning with January, 1923, only those yards designated by the Packers and Stockyards Administration are included in this report

NOTE.—This report does not include direct shipments to packers, except when such shipments pass through the stockyards.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of April 2-7, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind and grade.	Chicago. Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Chicago. Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Chicago. Apr. 3-8, 1922.	Chicago. Three-year average.[1]	New York. Apr. 2-7, 1923.	New York. Mar. 26-31, 1923.	New York. Apr. 3-8, 1922.	New York. Three-year average.[1]
Beef and Veal.								
Beef:	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Steer—								
Choice	$16.40	$16.50	$15.25	[2]$16.42	$15.12	$15.30	$14.00	.....
Good	14.75	15.20	14.50	17.25	13.95	14.30	13.25	$16.75
Medium	13.50	13.65	13.50	15.65	13.15	13.40	12.25	15.62
Common	11.50	11.65	11.50	13.73	12.45	12.25	11.50	14.67
Cow—								
Good	11.50	11.50	11.00	14.18	11.50	11.50	10.50	13.97
Medium	9.50	9.50	10.25	13.13	10.50	10.50	9.75	13.22
Common	8.75	8.75	9.00	11.73	9.50	9.50	9.25	[3]12.60
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.50	9.50	9.00	10.62
Common	8.32	8.32	7.18	9.55	8.25	8.25	8.25	9.60
Veal:								
Choice	16.50	18.80	16.50	20.47	18.80	21.00	16.50	.....
Good	15.50	17.50	14.50	18.47	16.80	19.00	14.00	19.40
Medium	14.50	15.70	12.60	16.58	15.30	16.50	12.50	17.17
Common	12.00	13.20	9.70	14.27	11.80	12.50	10.50	14.63
Fresh Pork Cuts.								
Hams:								
12-16 lbs. average	18.00	18.00	25.00	[4]24.75	20.00	19.00	24.00	[2]24.75
Loins:								
8-10 lbs. average	14.50	15.20	23.40	28.80	16.45	17.20	23.50	27.27
10-12 lbs. average	13.50	14.20	22.20	27.07	15.30	16.20	22.50	25.43
12-14 lbs. average	12.50	13.00	20.30	24.70	14.30	15.20	21.50	24.20
14-16 lbs. average	11.75	12.35	19.30	22.63	13.20	13.50	20.50	22.60
16 lbs. and over	11.25	11.55	17.30	[2]17.40	12.55	12.75	19.50	[2]19.65
Shoulders:								
Skinned	11.30	11.60	15.25	18.10	12.30	12.80	16.50	18.07
Picnics—								
4-6 lbs. average	10.50	10.50	13.75	16.33	10.70	11.00	.....	.....
6-8 lbs. average	9.50	9.60	13.25	15.42	9.50	9.95	15.50	16.63
Butts:								
Boston style	12.40	13.10	17.40	21.43	14.25	14.85	19.00	21.17
Spare ribs	8.90	9.25	12.30	[2]13.30	11.00	11.50	11.75	[2]12.62
Lamb and Mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	25.10	25.50	29.30	27.87	25.10	25.90	29.00	29.07
Good	22.80	23.00	27.90	25.90	24.10	24.70	27.50	26.63
Medium	19.30	19.50	26.00	23.93	23.10	23.50	25.50	24.07
Common	17.30	17.80	23.50	21.27	21.40	22.00	23.00	[4]25.45
Spring lamb	30.10	32.50	.....	.....	28.38	32.75	.....	.....
Mutton:								
Good	13.30	12.50	21.20	19.97	14.88	14.50	19.50	20.25
Medium	11.00	11.00	20.10	18.18	13.70	13.50	17.00	18.07
Common	8.50	8.50	15.60	15.07	11.40	11.00	15.00	16.30

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Apr. 5-10, 1920; Apr. 4-9, 1921, and Apr. 3-8, 1922.
[2] Average for two years; no quotation for 1920, when prices were highest.
[3] Average for two years.
[4] Average for two years; no quotation for 1921, when prices were lowest.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week of April 2-7, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves. Receipts.	Cattle and calves. Shipments.	Cattle and calves. Local slaughter.	Hogs. Receipts.	Hogs. Shipments.	Hogs. Local slaughter.	Sheep. Receipts.	Sheep. Shipments.	Sheep. Local slaughter.
Chicago	74,081	16,413	57,668	176,133	31,023	145,110	82,799	24,908	57,891
Denver[1]	5,857	2,374	2,734	12,400	1,530	9,706	35,286	26,752	5,327
East St. Louis	15,621	4,546	11,380	77,362	31,916	49,309	5,547	255	5,551
Fort Worth	9,789	3,620	5,538	14,918	2,076	11,832	2,104	1,135	928
Indianapolis[1]	9,765	4,702	4,820	39,164	11,165	27,861	262	87	195
Kansas City	35,536	12,920	22,599	78,490	9,641	66,456	29,363	3,178	25,320
Oklahoma City	6,569	2,368	4,377	13,233	1,602	12,181	28	4	13
Omaha	35,208	11,462	22,943	99,670	35,617	63,932	48,148	9,060	38,565
St. Joseph[1]	10,965	3,047	8,136	49,768	5,462	40,136	20,318	3,513	17,108
St. Paul[1]	20,495	6,003	14,629	56,128	8,333	48,468	2,613	6	2,100
Sioux City	14,376	5,874	7,590	71,699	38,624	41,566	2,728	1,689	1,423
Wichita[1]	5,729	2,785	1,539	14,241	1,191	12,190	122	.....	91
Total:									
Apr. 2-7, 1923	243,991	76,114	163,953	703,206	178,180	528,747	229,318	70,587	154,512
Mar. 26-31, 1923	248,375	93,249	152,413	784,958	232,787	540,549	227,326	68,652	150,888
Apr. 3-8, 1922	201,519	79,817	122,565	436,387	116,797	312,670	169,035	57,695	112,785

[1] Week ending Friday, Apr. 6.

Report on Hides and Skins, February, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind.	Stocks on hand— Feb. 28, 1923.	Stocks on hand— Jan. 31, 1923.	Stocks on hand— Feb. 28, 1922.	Stocks on hand— Average, Feb. 28, 1921 and 1922.	Number sold during— February, 1923.	Number sold during— February, 1922.	Number sold during— Average, February, 1921 and 1922.
Cattle	6,771,959	6,384,131	5,761,394	6,850,876	1,696,759	1,356,089	1,164,321
Calf and kip	3,716,656	4,086,044	3,770,581	4,151,707	923,178	851,425	697,768
Sheep and lamb	9,058,455	9,188,283	13,044,644	12,767,250	2,901,645	2,133,434	1,905,994
Goat and kid	7,950,484	8,952,825	7,627,048	8,712,680	1,089,205	813,032	663,252

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of April 2-7, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Apr. 3-8, 1922.	Three year average.[1]
Hams, No. 1, smoked 14-16 lbs. average	*Per 100 lbs.* $22.75	*Per 100 lbs.* $22.50	*Per 100 lbs.* $31.25	*Per 100 lbs.* $31.17
Hams, No. 2, smoked 14-16 lbs. average	20.50	20.00	29.00	28.92
Picnics, smoked, 4-8 lbs., average	13.25	13.25	16.50	18.07
Bacon, No. 1, 6-8 lbs. average	30.50	30.50	34.25	40.92
Bacon, No. 2, 6-8 lbs. average	21.75	22.50	26.00	29.92
Bellies, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	14.25	14.50	15.25	17.98
Backs, dry salt, 14-16 lbs. average	12.00	12.00	12.00	15.19
Pure lard, tierces	13.25	13.75	12.38	16.40
Compound lard, tierces	14.00	14.12	13.50	15.53

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Apr. 5-10, 1920, Apr. 4-9, 1921, and Apr. 3-8, 1922.

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week of April 2-7, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head. Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Number of head. Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Number of head. Apr. 3-8, 1922.	Percent of total by grades. Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Percent of total by grades. Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Percent of total by grades. Apr. 3-8, 1922.	Average weight (pounds). Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Average weight (pounds). Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Average weight (pounds). Apr. 3-8, 1922.	Price per 100 pounds. Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Price per 100 pounds. Mar. 26-31, 1923.	Price per 100 pounds. Apr. 3-8, 1922.
Choice and prime	1,214	559	1,249	4.3	2.4	5.1	1,318	1,275	1,108	$9.88	$9.98	$8.95
Good	5,159	3,743	5,757	18.5	16.1	23.5	1,220	1,187	1,189	9.42	9.47	8.34
Medium	16,134	14,016	12,822	57.7	60.1	52.2	1,076	1,047	1,120	8.75	8.74	7.62
Common	5,435	4,979	4,714	19.5	21.4	19.2	891	944	1,019	7.81	7.63	7.11
Total	27,942	23,297	24,542	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,077	1,053	1,116	8.80	8.69	7.78

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending April 7 amounted to 7,402 bales, weighing 2,993,082 pounds, valued at $771,258. Imports through the port of Boston during the same week amounted to 18,241 bales and 89 sacks, weighing 10,917,993 pounds, valued at $3,992,694.

Among the dairy products of the farm the value of the milk sold is the largest item, amounting to 35% of the farm value of all farm dairy products in 1922. However, the value of the milk consumed on the farm was nearly as great, being 30% of the total value. Both milk items include the milk equivalent of the cream for household use.

Of third importance in value in 1922 was the butter fat sold, which had a value equal to 17% of the total. Following in descending order are farm butter with 11%, skim milk with 4%, cream sold for cream powder and ice cream 3%, buttermilk with 0.2%, farm cheese with 0.06%, and whey with 0.003%. About 65% of the value of the dairy products of the farm in 1922 is found in the milk sold and consumed on the farm, including the milk equivalent of the cream for household use.

Grain

Grain Market Makes Further Advances.

The future market for all grains advanced materially during the week ending April 7. May wheat closed at Chicago at $1.23, and July at $1.20¼. May corn advanced 2½ cents and closed at 77¼ cents, with July 3 cents higher at 79⅞ cents. The strength in the corn market caused by the excellent demand for cash grain, both by the domestic and export trade, was one of the principal strengthening factors in the market for the grains. Unfavorable weather conditions and an improved export demand were additional strengthening factors in the wheat market.

There were material increases in the primary receipts of all the grains over those of the previous week. Shipments were also larger, but the visible supplies showed declines from the previous week's estimates. The following table gives the detailed statistics, together with the comparison of the receipts in carloads at the principal markets:

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Apr. 2-7.	Mar. 26-31.	Apr. 2-7.	Mar. 26-31.	Apr. 2-7.	Mar. 26-31.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	5,812,000	4,119,000	5,163,000	3,702,000	5,257,000	4,468,000
Primary shipments	3,109,000	2,375,000	3,871,000	2,877,000	4,504,000	3,241,000
Visible supply	45,378,000	45,785,000	27,409,000	28,742,000	23,222,000	24,044,000
Receipts at—	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	233	224	850	665	382	504
Minneapolis	1,512	1,391	158	108	175	190
St. Louis	366	415	505	451	418	477
Kansas City	640	611	229	218	197	109
Cincinnati	63	72	59	66	36	59
New York	405	227	20	66	184	135

Cash grain prices were firm with futures. At Chicago there was a good cash demand for wheat for both domestic and for export. Exporters, however, took durums mostly but also a small amount of manitobas that had been held at seaboard. There was a good inquiry from mills, and sales for shipment to outside mills increased materially over those of the previous week. Premiums for No. 2 red wheat ranged from 10 cents to 12 cents over the May price and for No. 2 hard winter 1½ cents to 2 cents over the May. Some of the wheat recently purchased at Omaha arrived but the offerings were still light. The principal export business reported was to the Continent. Sweden and Italy were understood to have taken most of the durum offered.

Local mills continued to take practically all the receipts of wheat at Minneapolis. Receipts totaled close to 200 cars per day which was materially larger than at the corresponding time last year. Cash premiums were unchanged and ranged at prices 2 cents to 22 cents above the May future. There was some improvement within the range for the better qualities, however, while the wheat selling near the middle of the range sold on an average of 1 cent to 2 cents lower than during the previous week. Stocks of wheat in the Minneapolis Terminal Elevators decreased 400,000 bushels during the week on sales to local mills, shipments of durum, and sales to outside mills.

LARGER EXPORT DEMAND AT GULF.

The Kansas City market was strengthened by an improved export demand at the Gulf. Premiums at the Gulf ports advanced sharply and sales of No. 2 hard winter were reported made at New Orleans and Galveston on the basis of 10 cents a bushel over the Chicago May delivery f. o. b. vessels for loading up to close of May. The premiums in the local market were about 5 cents higher compared with the future than they were two or three weeks ago. Stocks at New Orleans and Galveston were reported to be less than half of what they were at the beginning of 1923. The movement from the country was extremely light. Country elevator stocks were low and farmers were busy in the fields and not inclined to deliver grain.

Cash prices were also advanced 1 cent to 3 cents during the week at St. Louis. The export demand at the Gulf advanced hard winter wheat prices and the milling demand absorbed most of the red winter wheat offered.

Cash corn prices advanced with futures and were very firm at the close of the week. The higher prices, however, apparently brought out larger shipments as is indicated by the increase in the visible supply. The feeding demand was probably the principal strengthening factor but seaboard exporters were also strong buyers. Local and outside industries, as well as exporters, took the offerings at Chicago. Montreal was reported to have bought corn for shipment at the opening of navigation at 11 cents over Chicago May prices c. i. f. Interior markets in many producing sections continued to outbid Chicago. The United Kingdom, Holland, Germany, and Norway were said to be the principal foreign buyers.

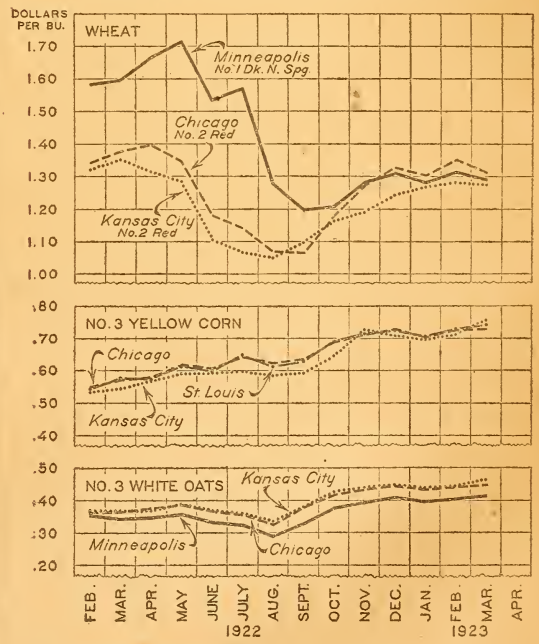
The influence of the heavy feeding operations were especially noticeable at St. Louis, where No. 2 white and yellow sold at 80 cents to 81 cents per bushel at the close of the week. These were the highest levels reached since the latter part of 1920. Receipts were larger than for the previous week but were readily disposed of at the advanced prices.

Both Missouri and Kansas buyers took a good amount of corn at Kansas City. Texas and other Southern points also took a good amount. Altogether the market experienced a very active demand.

Farm activities restricted the movement of corn to Cincinnati. The expectation of higher prices by farmers was also a contributing factor and in consequence the cash market was decidedly firm and higher during the week. Higher bids to the country failed to increase the movement to any appreciable extent.

While the general trend of oat prices has been upward during the crop year and the average price was about 10 cents per bushel higher than for the corresponding week in 1922, the current demand at several of the markets was rather inactive. Primary receipts were about 800,000 bushels larger than for the previous week, but the shipments increased 1,300,000 bushels. Cereal interests bought No. 1 and 2 white oats rather freely at Chicago early in the week while small shippers bought the lower grades. The demand was just about sufficient to absorb the current offerings in the other Central Western markets.

Average Prices of Wheat, Corn, and Oats at Certain Markets, February, 1922–March, 1923, Inclusive.



Based on the comparative planting capacity each of cowpeas, soy beans, and velvet beans, the price of cowpeas is almost invariably highest, but the fact that cowpeas succeed under a greater diversity of conditions makes them more desirable in many sections.

The Corn Market Situation.

Several factors have had, and probably will continue to have, an important bearing on the corn market. From the best statistics available it is estimated that at the beginning of the crop year the carry-over was a little more than 177,000,000 bushels. This was materially less than for the previous year, but larger than the 10-year average. The total supply, including the 1922 crop, was a little over 3,000,000,000 bushels. This was less than the 1921–22 supply, but still more than the 10-year average as is shown in the accompanying table.

The distribution of the crop to March 1, 1923, however, amounted to practically the same as the distribution of the previous crop for the corresponding period. At the beginning of March it was estimated that the available supply was about 1,116,997,000 bushels, which was still short about 200,000,000 bushels of the supply at the corresponding time last year. This was also below the 10-year average supply on March 1.

How will the distribution of the crop for the remainder of the year compare with the distribution for the previous year, and what will be the probable amount of the carry-over into the next year? For the period from March 1 to November 1, 1922, the distribution was about as follows: Exports 109,884,000 bushels, disappearance through consumption and other domestic sources of demand, 1,052,580,000 bushels, leaving a carry-over of 177,287,000 bushels on the farms and 9,678,000 bushels as the commercial visible supply. If the distribution of the present crop should continue at the same rate as it has to date, the carry-over into the next crop year will be very small.

HEAVY DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

There are, however, a number of factors which may operate to change the market situation so that it might differ materially from conditions last year. During the past five months there has been a very heavy domestic consumption of corn. Exports, however, were scarcely half of what they were last year during the corresponding period, and the visible supply on March 1 was but little over half of the amount on March 1, 1922. Yet the supply on farms showed no increase even when the total supply is taken into consideration. The consumption on farms is, of course, influenced directly by the numbers of hogs and cattle.

Statistics compiled by the Division of Crop Estimates indicate that the number of cattle on January 1 was slightly larger than on January 1 of the previous year, and that the number of hogs on farms was almost 10 per cent larger, totaling 63,422,000. The pig survey made by the department early in the year indicates that the number of spring pigs in the Corn Belt would probably be about 15 per cent greater than in 1922. This, together with an increase of almost 28 per cent in the number of fall pigs in the same territory, will provide an outlet for a larger amount of corn than was consumed by hogs and cattle last year.

Another factor entering into the market situation is the constantly decreasing ratio between the price of corn and the price of hogs. This ratio has decreased steadily during the past year, ranging from 16.5 in February, 1922, to 10.1 on March 15 of this year. While the farm price of hogs has declined about 75 cents per hundred pounds the farm price of corn has almost doubled. The point to be considered, therefore, by producers is whether or not the high price of corn will cause an unusually heavy marketing of hogs which may cause a further decline in hog prices. If larger numbers of hogs are disposed of early the domestic demand for corn would probably be lessened and might have a depressing effect upon corn prices.

As to exports of corn during the remainder of the crop year, there is nothing to indicate any material change in the rate at which corn has been exported during the past few months. Argentine corn will probably be the principal competitor with American corn, and while no official figures are available the various commercial estimates place the amount to be exported on about the same level as last year. New corn now being offered by Argentine dealers is reported as being quoted at about 2 cents per bushel less to European countries than the American corn. A summary of the situation, therefore, indicates that both the price trend and the carry-over will depend to a large extent upon the feeding demand during the next few months.

Supply and Distribution of Corn Crops of 1921 and 1922, with 10-year (1912-21) Comparison.

	10-year average, 1912-1921.		1921-22		1922-23	
Supply Nov. 1 to Mar. 1:	*1,000 bu.*	*1,000 bu.*	*1,000 bu.*	*1,000 bu.*	*1,000 bu.*	*1,000 bu.*
On farms Nov. 1	111,051	.....	285,769	.....	177,287	
Commercial visible Nov. 1	5,417	.....	21,757	.....	9,678	
Imports Nov. 1 to Mar. 1	1,502	.....	38	.....	[1] 10	
Crop	2,846,261	.....	3,068,569	.....	2,890,712	
Total	.....	2,964,231	.....	3,376,133	.....	3,077,687
Accounted for Nov. 1 to Mar. 1:						
Exports Nov. 1 to Mar. 1	18,785	.....	56,231	.....	32,703	
On farms Mar. 1	1,101,375	.....	1,305,559	.....	1,087,412	
Commercial visible Mar. 1	19,957	.....	43,801	.....	29,585	
Total	.....	1,140,117	.....	1,405,591	.....	1,149,700
Disappearance Nov. 1 to Mar. 1	.....	1,824,114	.....	1,970,542	.....	1,927,987
Supply Mar. 1 to Nov. 1:						
Stocks Mar. 1	1,121,332	.....	1,349,360	.....	1,116,997	
Imports Mar. 1 to Nov. 1	3,725	.....	69	.....		
Total	.....	1,125,057	.....	1,349,429		
Accounted for Mar. 1 to Nov. 1:						
Exports Mar. 1 to Nov. 1	43,320	.....	109,884	.....		
On farms Nov. 1	122,303	.....	177,287	.....		
Commercial visible Nov. 1	6,057	.....	9,678	.....		
Total	.....	171,680	.....	296,849		
Disappearance Mar. 1 to Nov. 1	.....	953,377	.....	1,052,580		

[1] November only.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week of April 2-7, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	644	641	80	25	636
Gulf ports [2]	287	198	.....	.....	.....
Pacific ports [3]	95	.....	.....	261	.....
Total:					
Apr. 2-7, 1923	1,026	839	80	286	636
Mar. 26-31, 1923	696	914	66	264	291
Apr. 2-8, 1922	1,757	4,575	647	104	1,206
July 1, 1922-Apr. 7, 1923	114,043	49,597	13,610	20,306	32,541
July 1, 1921-Apr. 8, 1922	167,379	78,712	3,555	20,034	10,375

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland (Me.), Norfolk, and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur (Tex.).
[3] Seattle, Portland (Oreg.), Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Normally 250,000,000 to 300,000,000 pounds of cowpeas are required annually for planting in the United States.

Exports of Grain and of Wheat Flour from the United States, of Wheat and Wheat Flour from Canada, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit July–March, 1922 and 1923, and March 12 to 31, 1923.

Commodity.	Unit.	9 months, July-March.		1923		
		1921-22	1922-23	Mar. 12-17.	Mar. 19-24.	Mar. 26-31.
Exports:		*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*	*Thousands.*
Barley	Bush.	19,231	18,942	148	10	261
Corn	do	135,340	78,296	1,040	1,065	957
Oats	do	4,849	17,395	73	406	93
Rye	do	15,570	39,001	219	383	199
Wheat	do	180,094	135,372	1,848	1,643	1,980
Wheat flour	Bbls.	12,533	11,725	415	330	298
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush.	66,578	79,237	900	1,132	1,329
Wheat flour	Bbls.	1,675	1,957	20	46	30
Exports from Canada: [1]						
Wheat	Bush.	111,348	180,754	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls.	4,839	7,112	.....	.....	.....

[1] 8 months—July 1 to Feb. 28.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Number of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of March 31 to April 6, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1922.	Sales. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1922.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. 1922-23.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
Drk. Nor. Spg....No. 1	128	126	.....	3	5	.....	492	167	241
No. 2	128	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	75	155	48
Nor. Spg.....No. 2	124	121	.....	3	1	.....	27	197	12
Hrd. Win.....No. 2	122	120	133	17	19	1	2,103	1,632	129
No. 3	120	120	129	1	1	1	259	742	35
Yel. Hrd. Win...No. 2	122	124	.....	12	3	.....	1,344	869	155
No. 3	121	.....	130	7	.....	3	568	670	85
Red Win.....No. 2	130	132	134	2	4	1	699	1,606	44
No. 3	131	128	133	3	1	2	751	1,304	58
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Drk. Nor. Spg....No. 1	130	130	159	409	332	25	28,238	5,531	511
No. 2	125	124	153	93	71	22	4,519	2,844	159
No. 3	121	121	152	39	26	80	2,681	6,436	42
Nor. Spg.....No. 1	127	125	.....	193	185	.....	9,093	630	1,443
No. 2	123	122	144	131	106	2	4,939	357	1,397
No. 3	121	120	142	62	49	1	2,260	935	242
Amber Dur.....No. 2	114	116	133	39	28	20	1,525	1,420	107
KANSAS CITY.									
Drk. Hrd. Win...No. 2	124	121	141	12	20	57	1,651	1,977	84
No. 3	122	121	140	22	19	27	2,088	1,422	147
Hrd. Win.....No. 2	117	116	130	138	110	144	7,479	7,978	94
No. 3	117	115	129	182	108	64	10,342	5,755	180
Yel. Hrd. Win....No. 2	115	.....	121	7	.....	1	335	243	138
No. 3	114	111	.....	2	1	.....	454	211	215
Red Win.....No. 2	129	126	.....	1	1	.....	399	2,309	17
No. 3	123	125	120	9	3	12	1,487	2,066	72
OMAHA.									
Drk. Hrd. Win...No. 2	121	117	134	10	6	2	864	2,857	30
No. 3	120	123	129	2	4	4	940	1,392	68
Hrd. Win.....No. 2	114	112	124	86	55	33	3,808	2,670	143
No. 3	114	112	122	32	24	18	1,644	2,260	73
Yel. Hrd. Win...No. 2	113	111	121	13	5	5	353	1,326	27
No. 3	113	110	119	3	1	7	180	1,184	15
ST. LOUIS.									
Hrd. Win.....No. 2	121	121	129	13	12	8	541	556	97
Red Win.....No. 2	137	136	135	18	14	16	1,776	4,856	37
No. 3	131	130	128	42	37	31	4,318	3,239	133
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	123	123	136	1,608	1,251	587	93,192	67,796	145

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1922.	Sales. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1922.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. 1922-23.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	76	75	58	34	29	41	1,188	411	289
No. 3	75	73	56	93	67	40	3,001	1,247	241
Yellow.....No. 2	76	75	57	83	54	153	2,823	1,483	190
No. 3	75	73	56	335	222	233	9,485	3,474	273
Mixed.....No. 2	76	74	57	19	32	95	1,480	852	173
No. 3	75	73	55	174	129	130	4,149	1,652	251
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow.....No. 3	70	69	50	65	33	41	931	669	139
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	77	75	52	13	3	25	577	514	112
No. 3	75	74	.....	1	1	.....	40	118	33
Yellow.....No. 2	78	77	54	32	13	19	595	242	246
No. 3	78	75	54	8	8	1	289	195	148
Mixed.....No. 2	77	76	52	5	8	26	587	346	170
No. 3	76	74	51	2	1	2	126	445	28
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 2	73	72	50	11	3	30	576	243	237
No. 3	72	70	49	8	3	10	198	190	104
Yellow.....No. 2	74	72	51	30	12	50	1,197	454	264
No. 3	73	71	50	45	6	33	820	370	222
Mixed.....No. 2	72	70	48	12	12	33	606	310	195
No. 3	71	68	48	10	5	19	259	260	100

Corn—Continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1922.	Sales. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1922.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. 1922-23.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
White.....No. 2	77	76	57	32	20	28	685	294	233
No. 3	76	75	55	26	21	13	445	350	127
Yellow.....No. 2	78	77	58	44	30	59	1,045	501	209
No. 3	76	76	56	130	75	25	1,792	595	301
Mixed.....No. 2	76	75	56	5	9	18	339	262	130
No. 3	75	75	54	17	8	3	380	159	158
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	75	74	55	1,243	804	1,127	33,613	15,636	215

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1922.	Sales. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1922.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. 1922-23.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White.....No. 2	46	45	38	203	194	25	6,588	5,638	117
No. 3	45	44	36	195	130	181	8,159	9,159	89
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White.....No. 2	43	43	35	25	21	9	1,953	710	275
No. 3	42	42	33	85	42	67	4,513	4,546	99
KANSAS CITY.									
White.....No. 2	48	48	38	10	6	1	125	172	73
No. 3	47	46	37	34	30	17	934	817	114
OMAHA.									
White.....No. 3	44	44	33	84	44	40	1,638	1,262	130
ST. LOUIS.									
White.....No. 2	47	46	37	43	29	7	958	609	157
No. 3	45	46	36	117	114	68	2,367	2,997	79
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	45	45	35	796	810	415	27,235	25,911	105

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Prices. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1922.	Sales. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 24-30, 1923.	Sales. Mar. 31 to Apr. 6, 1922.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. 1922-23.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. Average 3 previous crop years.	Total of crop year to Apr. 6. 1922-23 as per cent of 3-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	83	82	100	16	18	8	960	857	112
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western.....No. 2	77	76	94	14	10	12	2,416	2,327	104

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, April 6, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	May futures. 1923 Apr. 6.	May futures. 1923 Mar. 29.	May futures. 1922 Apr. 6.	May futures. 1922 Mar. 29.	July futures. 1923 Apr. 6.	July futures. 1923 Mar. 29.	July futures. 1922 Apr. 6.	July futures. 1922 Mar. 29.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Chicago.....	121⅜	118⅞	130⅜	132	118¾	115½	119	118
Minneapolis.....	121⅛	118⅞	140⅝	140¾	122⅝	119⅝	132⅛	131⅛
Kansas City.....	113¾	111⅛	117⅝	118⅜	110⅝	108⅝	111	110⅞
Winnipeg.....	118⅜	116¼	132	133¾	120	117⅞	131⅛	131⅜
Liverpool.....	123½	121¾	.....	.....	121⅜	120¾	.....	.....

Corn.

Market.	May futures. 1923 Apr. 6.	May futures. 1923 Mar. 29.	May futures. 1922 Apr. 6.	May futures. 1922 Mar. 29.	July futures. 1923 Apr. 6.	July futures. 1923 Mar. 29.	July futures. 1922 Apr. 6.	July futures. 1922 Mar. 29.
Chicago.....	76⅝	74⅜	58⅝	58⅛	79⅜	76⅜	62⅛	62¼
Kansas City.....	75¼	72⅝	52¼	52½	76⅝	73¾	55⅝	56⅝

Oats.

Market.	May futures. 1923 Apr. 6.	May futures. 1923 Mar. 29.	May futures. 1922 Apr. 6.	May futures. 1922 Mar. 29.	July futures. 1923 Apr. 6.	July futures. 1923 Mar. 29.	July futures. 1922 Apr. 6.	July futures. 1922 Mar. 29.
Chicago.....	45⅜	44⅜	36⅜	36⅞	45⅛	44⅜	39⅛	38⅞
Winnipeg.....	50	49⅝	46⅞	46⅞	49⅞	49⅛	46⅞	47⅝

Fruits and Vegetables

Situation Featureless in Most Lines.

Fruit and vegetable markets during the first week of April showed no very striking features. There was steady consistent trading and few unexpected price changes. Potatoes continued to decline at most shipping points but were stronger in eastern cities. Sweet potatoes closed firm along the Atlantic seaboard and South Carolina cabbage was active with marked price advances in some consuming centers. Spinach also brought higher prices. Other products held nearly steady. With more moderate weather, combined shipments of apples, strawberries, and 10 vegetables increased slightly to 10,262 cars, a gain of 9 per cent over the corresponding week a year ago. Potatoes and new cabbage showed heaviest increases.

Large strawberry shipments this year are indicated and may exceed the record set in 1922. About 18,740 carloads of strawberries were marketed in 1922, in addition to numerous express shipments and vast quantities consumed locally or manufactured as preserves, jellies, etc. This carlot movement was 2,500 cars more than in 1916, the highest previous year of which the department has a record. Shipments during 1922 were 75 per cent greater than those of 1921 and 53 per cent more than the average of the last seven years. The six leading States last season were Tennessee with 3,600 cars, Arkansas with 2,200, Missouri with 2,050, Maryland with 1,630, Louisiana with 1,540, and North Carolina with 1,100 cars.

LARGE STRAWBERRY PRODUCTION.

Forecast of production in Florida is nearly 9,000,000 quarts, or 110 per cent more than last year. Carlot shipments to April 7 were 907 cars, almost three times as many cars as came from Florida all of last season. Having been damaged somewhat by frosts, the crop in Louisiana may not greatly exceed that of 1922, when around 21,000,000 quarts were picked. Shipments to date are 30 cars less than those of the early part of last season, only 260 cars having been filled. During the first week of April 11 cars came from Alabama, whereas 62 were marketed to the same time a year ago. Production in that State will be less than last season's, or somewhat below 5,000,000 quarts.

Because of Florida's heavy output, total shipments to April 7 showed an increase of 78 per cent over the corresponding period a year ago. First cars will be rolling soon from Mississippi and Texas. In 11 intermediate States, the forecast of strawberry acreage shows a slight increase except for Arkansas, where there may be a 10 per cent decrease. On the basis of acreage, the first five States are Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, and Maryland. May is always the month of heaviest shipments.

Prices have been up and down so far this season, depending on quality, condition, and supply. At the end of the week, Florida Klondikes were jobbing generally at 40¢–45¢ per quart in eastern markets, the same as in January. The low point was reached in mid-February and the high mark of 75¢ occurred near the end of March. The range has been 10¢–20¢ lower than last season's. Missionarys closed slow and dull in Cincinnati at 30¢–35¢ per quart. Louisiana Klondikes advanced sharply under active demand at shipping points. The gain of 65¢ per 24-pint crate had not yet been reflected in wholesale markets, which closed nearly steady at $4.50–$5.50 per crate. First sales of Alabama berries in Cincinnati brought $6.50–$7 per 24-quart crate. As supplies increase, the jobbing price may be expected to decline gradually.

POTATOES FIRM IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Because of damage from frost, potato shipments from Florida have been greatly retarded. The movement for the season to April 7 was only 59 cars, compared with 581 cars to April 8, 1922. During the past week 22 cars moved. A few sales in eastern markets were made at $14–$16 per barrel. Shipments of old potatoes increased 400 cars, bringing the week's total movement of old and new stock close to 6,000 cars. Minnesota alone shipped 1,052 cars. Prices have held firm in city markets for eastern stock. Maine Green Mountains advanced 20¢ at shipping points, closing at $1.60–$1.70 for bulk stock. In the Chicago car lot market sacked Northern Round Whites declined 30¢–35¢, and weakened in other cities. Losses of 10¢–25¢ occurred in Northern and Western producing sections.

New York Baldwin apples assumed a weaker tone in most leading markets, holding firm in Philadelphia and Baltimore. Other barreled stock was steady. Northwestern Extra Fancy boxed Winesaps strengthened in New York and were steady in other markets. Shipments were lighter from all sections but exceeded those for the first week of April a year ago.

Supplies of good cabbage were moderate in most eastern markets, but liberal in cities of the Middle West. Florida pointed stock and flat varieties from Texas, Louisiana, and Alabama, were weaker, except in Boston and Kansas City. South Carolina Wakefield cabbage advanced 50¢–$1 per barrel crate in eastern markets. The car lot movement is heavier from South Carolina, Alabama, and Texas, but decreasing from other sections. Total shipments were 676 cars, compared with 573 the preceding week and with 755 for the corresponding week in 1922.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

California *asparagus* declined in leading markets to a range of $4.50–$8 per crate. Florida *string beans* sold at $2.50–$3.50 per bushel hamper. California *cauliflower* was generally firm at $2.25–$2.75 per crate but weakened in Chicago, selling at $1.75–$2. Shipments increased to 150 cars. Florida *celery* weakened in most markets, ranging $2–$2.75, but held at $3–$3.25 in Kansas City and Minneapolis and $1.25–$1.50 f. o. b. shipping points. Shipments decreased to 454 cars. Florida *lettuce* sold 50¢ higher in New York at $3.75–$4 per one and one-half bushel hamper. California Iceberg stock closed about steady at $2.50–$2.75 per crate. Shipments fell off more than 100 cars, but were 20% lighter than for the corresponding week in 1922. Texas Yellow Bermuda *onions*, of fair quality, appeared in a few markets at $2.25–$3.25 per standard crate and ruled $2.50 in producing sections. Middle-western and eastern Yellow Globes sold slightly higher at $3.50–$4.75 per 100-pound sack. Texas shipped 11 cars while only 114 moved from other sections. Texas *spinach* advanced to a range of $1.15–$1.25 per bushel basket in Chicago, ruled $1.75 at the close in New York, and was firm at $1–$1.40 in other markets. Virginia stock advanced 75¢–$1.75 and ranged $2.25–$3.75 per barrel. Shipments moved in steady volume, averaging 50 cars a day. Eastern *sweet potatoes* were higher in a few markets but declined in Baltimore and Pittsburgh. Southern Nancy Halls held firm. Shipments decreased but were about equal to last season's movement for a similar period. Florida *tomatoes* in six-basket carriers held at $2.50 in eastern markets. Repacked stock ranged $4–$5.25 in mid-western markets.

Cold-Storage Holdings of Lemons on March 1.

There were 1,656 boxes of lemons held by 27 concerns in cold storage on March 1, compared with 1,465 boxes held on the same date last year. Of the 1,656 boxes, 1,474 were domestic and 182 imported.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of April 1–7 and Season to March 31, 1923, With Comparisons.

Commodity.	Apr. 1–7, 1923.	Mar. 25–31, 1923.	Apr 2–8, 1922.	This season to Mar. 31.	Last season to Mar. 31.	Five-season average to Mar 31.[1]	Grand total last season.	Average grand total past 5 seasons.[2]
Apples:								
Box areas	286	429	223	44,385	54,837	40,443	56,270	38,296
Barrel areas	451	476	283	61,004	30,305	48,891	32,018	44,232
Cabbage:								
1922 crop	20	53	16	40,421	30,972	31,484	31,006	28,005
1923 crop	656	520	739	2,550	6,534	3,965	.....	.....
Cauliflower	150	104	98	4,190	4,069	3,379	4,329	2,942
Celery:								
1922 crop	5	6	12	14,443	11,619	9,910	11,646	8,559
1923 crop	449	492	315	4,332	3,271	2,744	.....	.....
Lettuce	648	757	824	12,744	9,763	8,293	21,980	13,524
Onions:								
1922 crop	114	206	7	28,847	20,752	23,947	20,767	22,626
1923 crop	11	4	267	21	88	61	.....	.....
Potatoes:								
Sweet	317	431	310	19,381	17,343	15,559	19,291	14,781
White—								
1922 crop	5,566	5,165	4,260	211,676	204,630	179,831	238,288	188,694
1923 crop	22	18	324	37	222	72	.....	.....
Spinach	306	303	385	4,345	3,042	2,770	4,654	3,383
Strawberries	185	105	276	994	365	435	18,737	10,896
Tomatoes	594	523	642	3,323	3,218	2,190	26,372	17,803
Vegetables, mixed	482	400	442	4,477	3,716	3,547	19,706	13,800
Total	10,262	9,992	9,423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[1] 1919–1923.

[2] Grand total averages, lettuce and tomatoes, based on seasons 1918 to 1922; mixed vegetables and strawberries on calendar years 1918 to 1922; all others on crop years 1917–18 to 1921–22.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Commodity for the Week April 3-9, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for April 9, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified in Commodity Headings.

Potatoes.

[Prices quoted on Eastern and Northern Sacked Round Whites, per 100 pounds.]

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Apr. 3-9, 1923.	Mar. 27-Apr. 2, 1923.	Apr. 4-10, 1922.	Jan. 1-Apr. 9, 1923.	Jan. 1-Apr. 10, 1922.	Apr. 9, 1923.	Apr. 2, 1923.	Apr. 10, 1922.
New York	415	433	386	4,727	4,680	$1.85-2.00	$1.85-1.95	$2.00-2.10
Boston	186	227	221	2,661	2,421	2.00-2.10	1.90-2.00	1.60-1.75
Philadelphia	75	148	174	1,450	1,433	1.85-1.90	1.65-1.90	1.85
Baltimore	24	15	19	234	[1] 266	1.95	1.65-1.90	.....
Pittsburgh	102	212	111	1,532	1,666	1.35-1.45	1.65	2.00
Cincinnati	59	120	70	826	762	1.35-1.45	1.40-1.50	1.85-1.90
Chicago	584	466	358	4,795	4,308	[2] 1.00-1.05	[2] 1.25-1.40	[2] 1.45-1.60
St. Louis	116	131	118	1,304	1,390	[3] 1.40	[3] 1.50	[3] 1.45-1.50
Kansas City	226	158	157	2,603	2,280	[3] 1.25	[3] 1.35	[3] 1.50

Sweet Potatoes.

[Prices quoted on Eastern and Southern Yellow Varieties, bushel hampers.]

New York	48	49	25	818	408	$0.90-1.50	$0.75-1.25	$2.00-2.50
Boston	8	11	4	169	120	1.00-1.10	.85-1.00	2.10-2.12
Philadelphia	5	12	15	119	171	.60- .75	.60- .70	1.60-1.80
Baltimore	5	6	[1] 5	131	[1] 45	.50- .65	.75	.....
Pittsburgh	35	32	20	495	363	.75- .85	1.00	1.75-2.00
Cincinnati	13	8	11	142	147	1.00-1.05	.90-1.10	1.10-1.15
Chicago	35	33	20	463	350	1.00-1.10	1.10-1.15	1.00-1.25
St. Louis	12	11	5	120	67	1.05	1.00	1.00-1.10
Kansas City	8	8	3	78	65	1.10-1.15	1.10-1.15	1.10-1.25

Cabbage.

[Prices quoted on South Carolina Wakefields per barrel crate.]

New York	77	91	75	1,118	1,082	$4.50	$3.75-4.00	$4.00
Boston	11	16	19	356	402	[4] 6.00	[4] 5.00-5.50	[4] 3.00-3.25
Philadelphia	39	22	61	649	807	3.75-4.00	3.25-3.50	2.50-2.75
Baltimore	23	29	[1] 4	382	[1] 245	3.50-3.75	3.50	.....
Pittsburgh	25	27	25	355	491	3.75-4.00	[5] 2.75-3.00	2.25-2.50
Cincinnati	21	17	20	182	268	[4] 4.75-5.25	[4] 5.25-5.50	1.50-2.25
Chicago	52	65	91	786	1,028	[4] 4.50-5.00	[4] 5.00-5.25	1.75-2.25
St. Louis	21	17	73	405	997	[4] 4.50-4.75	[4] 5.25	.....
Kansas City	15	11	16	225	207	[6] 6.00-6.50	[6] 6.00	[6] 2.50

Onions.

[Prices quoted on Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow Varieties, per 100-pound sack.]

New York	51	39	44	1,680	993	$3.50-3.75	$3.75-4.00	.....
Boston	18	25	13	396	269	3.50	3.50-4.00	.....
Philadelphia	15	27	18	476	329	3.75	4.00	.....
Baltimore	5	9	[1] 3	143	[1] 46	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.25	.....
Pittsburgh	7	17	17	317	259	4.50-4.75	4.00-4.25	.....
Cincinnati	15	2	6	94	66	4.50-4.75	4.75-5.00	.....
Chicago	42	52	35	538	425	[7] 3.25-3.50	3.50-3.75	.....
St. Louis	8	23	33	205	142	[7] 3.25-3.50	[7] 4.50	.....
Kansas City	16	15	5	217	180	[7] 4.00-4.25	[7] 4.00-4.50	.....

Apples.

[Prices quoted on New York Baldwins A 2½ inches, per barrel.]

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Apr. 3-9, 1923.	Mar. 27-Apr. 2, 1923.	Apr. 4-10, 1922.	Jan. 1-Apr. 9, 1923.	Jan. 1-Apr. 10, 1922.	Apr. 9, 1923.	Apr. 2, 1923.	Apr. 10, 1922.
New York	108	82	68	2,109	1,059	$5.50-6.00	$5.75-6.00	$8.00-8.25
Boston	14	16	14	168	128	5.00-5.50	6.00	8.50-8.75
Philadelphia	28	29	2	462	293	5.50	5.25-5.50	7.75-8.25
Baltimore	7	12	[1] 2	165	[1] 70	5.00	5.75	.....
Pittsburgh	55	56	36	1,012	597	5.25-5.50	5.00-5.50	7.75-8.00
Cincinnati	17	12	15	249	205	5.25-5.75	5.50-5.75	8.00-8.25
Chicago	18	29	12	435	172	5.50-6.00	6.00	8.50
St. Louis	3	10	1	118	45	[8] 5.75	[8] 5.00-5.25	.....
Kansas City	5	9	.....	46	4	[9] 6.50-7.00	[9] 6.00-6.50	.....

Apples.

[Prices quoted on Nortwestern Extra Fancy Winesaps boxes.]

New York	104	125	107	1,984	1,789	$3.00-3.25	$2.75-3.00	$3.50-4.00
Boston	14	30	10	383	186	2.25-2.75	2.25-2.75	.....
Philadelphia	25	24	15	529	434	2.00-2.85	2.50-2.85	.....
Baltimore	16	22	[1] 1	250	[1] 95	2.50-2.60	2.50-2.75	.....
Pittsburgh	37	36	43	521	327	2.25-2.75	2.50-2.75	2.75-3.25
Chicago	64	135	38	587	533	2.60	2.50-2.65	3.00-3.50
St. Louis	3	24	13	132	199	[10] 2.15-2.25	[10] 2.60-2.85	.....
Kansas City	13	10	5	55	157	2.75	2.75	3.25-3.50

Strawberries.

[Prices quoted on Louisiana Klondikes, per 24-pint crate.]

New York	34	32	37	[11] 66	[12] 75	[13] $0.26-.28	[13] $0.22-.25	[13] $0.23
Boston	15	4	8	19	17	[13] .21-.25	[13] .25-.28	[12] 0.18-.20
Philadelphia	4	9	19	13	26	[13] .25	[13] .23	[14] .35
Baltimore	2	1	[1] 0	3	[1] 0	[14] .40-.45	[14] .30-.40	.....
Pittsburgh	5	3	6	8	12	4.50-5.00	5.75-6.00	4.00-4.50
Cincinnati	8	4	12	12	18	5.00	6.00	3.50-4.50
Chicago	20	11	47	31	63	5.00	5.00-5.50	4.00
St. Louis	9	4	9	7	10	5.00-5.25	5.00-5.25	3.50-3.75
Kansas City	7	2	7	9	8	4.50	6.00	4.00

[1] Incomplete.
[2] Car-lot sales.
[3] Minnesota Red River Ohios.
[4] Alabama Flat Type.
[5] South Carolina 1½ bushel hamper.
[6] Texas Flat per 100 pounds.
[7] Red varieties.
[8] New York Rhode Island Greenings.
[9] Midwestern Jonathans.
[10] Auction sales.
[11] Season arrivals from Mar. 27 to Apr. 9 only.
[12] Season arrivals from Mar. 28 to Apr. 10 only.
[13] Pints.
[14] Florida Klondikes, quarts.

It is reported to the Department of Agriculture that there will be grown on the west coast of Mexico this year 20,050 acres of tomatoes, 1,515 acres of cantaloupes, and 2,383 acres of peas. There will also be about 45 acres of onions, which began to move about April 1. The movement of tomatoes for the 1922 season began November 26. For the 1921-1922 season, the acreage was estimated at 9,146 acres, but the movement did not begin until January, 1922. The movement of cantaloupes began in April.

The rhubarb acreage in Alameda County, Calif., for the 1923 season is estimated at 700 acres, or about the same as last year. The movement is expected to approximate 225 cars, containing 504 boxes weighing approximately 40 pounds net. The strawberry variety is grown.

The garlic acreage in northern California for the 1923 season is estimated at 1,600 acres compared with 1,200 acres for 1922. In 1919 the United States Census enumerated 242 acres of garlic in the United States—all in California.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Points.

April 9, 1923, with Comparisons.

Commodity.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Apr. 9, 1923.	Apr. 2, 1923.	Apr. 10, 1922.
Potatoes	Grand Rapids, Mich.	100 lbs. sacked.	$0.90-1.00	$1.05-1.10	$1.40-1.45
	Waupaca, Wis	do	.90-1.00	1.05-1.15	.....
	Minneapolis, Minn	do	.85-.90	1.00-1.15	1.20-1.30
	Greeley, Colo	do	[1] .55	[1] .60-.65	[1] .65-.70
	Idaho Falls, Idaho	do	1.15-1.25	1.10-1.25	.....
Celery	Sanford, Fla	Crate	1.25-1.50	1.25-1.50	3.50-3.75
Strawberries	Hammond, La	24-pint crate	.4.20-4.82	4.00-4.70	3.00-3.10
Onions	Laredo, Texas	Standard crates.	2.50	.....	2.75-3.00

[1] Wagonloads cash to growers.

Recent reports indicate that onion thrips caused serious trouble in important cantaloupe-growing sections of the Imperial Valley, Calif.

Many Cars of Honey Still Unsold.

The long, cold winter has been unusually hard on bees. Many colonies in the Northeastern States have experienced the longest confinement known for years for outside-wintered bees, and unpacked colonies generally throughout the North have had a heavy winter loss. Many poorly-packed colonies, both outdoors and in the cellar, are reported dead. In the Southwestern States March freezes killed early honey and pollen bloom. In the Plains area heavy dwindling is reported among the colonies taken out early.

A more cheerful story is heard from southern California, where with very warm days and cool nights the orange flow came on unusually strongly, especially in the irrigated districts, at least two weeks earlier than usual. The supply of rain in California, however, is less than half the normal quantity and unless ample rainfall comes very shortly the flow from sage will be very light. Many beekeepers in California are said to have moved already from sage to orange locations because of this lack of rain. Honey stocks in California are scarce. Little change in prices is noted: in carload lots White Orange could be bought late in March at 10¢–10½¢ per pound, White Sage at 9½¢–10¢, and Light Amber Alfalfa at 6¾¢ per pound.

The movement of honey from the intermountain region is still light, and although comb honey has been largely cleaned up, numerous scattered cars of extracted still remain in western Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and Nevada. The carlot price has fallen slightly, and White Alfalfa and Sweet Clover sold during the last two weeks in March at 6½¢–7¢ per pound.

Throughout the White Clover area the demand shows some improvement, and carlot inquiry has increased, but at lower prices than the beekeepers care to sell at. Sales of a few carlots of White Clover were reported late in March from Ohio at 8½¢ per pound and small lots of white extracted have been selling in 60-pound cans at 9¢–10¢, some 12¢, per pound.

Freezing weather late in March killed many blooms in the Southeastern States, causing heavy loss of brood and bees, and setting back the early honey flow except in the extreme South. Bees in this section are breeding up slowly and queen rearing is getting under way. The outlook for early package business is not promising. Oranges are blooming heavily in Florida and the orange flow is more than half over, with honey from saw palmetto now coming in. Considerable Amber extracted has sold in Florida in barrels at 6¢ per pound.

Total exports of honey for the calendar year 1922 show a considerable increase over the movement for the preceding 12 months, 2,712,860 pounds going out from the country in all, according to figures secured by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In 1921 only 1,880,511 pounds were exported. The United Kingdom, receiving 1,338,126 pounds, was the leading importer of American honey, followed by the Netherlands, Canada, France, and Denmark. More honey went out of the country during November than during any other one month.

Supplies of Peanuts Rapidly Decreasing.

Supplies of peanuts are much lighter in all sections of the country than they were a year ago. Most shellers in the Southwest are already closed down for the season because their stocks have been exhausted. In the Southeastern States it is reported that stocks on hand are less than half of those on hand 12 months ago, and every few days a new shelling plant cleans up its stocks. More peanuts are still available in the Virginia-North Carolina section than elsewhere, but with business showing some improvement the cleaners and shellers believe that supplies will be well exhausted before new crop peanuts are harvested.

Telegraphic inquiry for jumbo and fancy peanuts in the shell has shown some improvement, especially on less-than-car-lot orders, and with the opening of the baseball season further interest in peanuts for roasting may be looked for. Extra large shelled Virginias have had to meet sharp competition from the large sizes of imported Chinese shelled goods, and have decreased in price, but other grades have held generally firm. Jumbos were quoted on April 3 at 10½¢–10¾¢ per pound and fancys at 7½¢–8¢, with No. 1 shelled Virginias listed at 10¢–10½¢ per pound.

Practically no farmers' goods now remain in the Southeast except such as are in the hands of shellers. The demand for peanuts for planting continues good. Salters and peanut product manufacturers have commenced to show more interest in shelled goods, and the market has recently strengthened. Spanish No. 1 was quoted on April 3 at 11½¢–12¢ per pound, with No. 1 Runners quoted at a range of 9½¢–9¾¢ per pound. The supply of crude peanut oil is very scarce; the demand has been fair; and the price was unchanged on April 3 at 14¢ per pound f. o. b. Southern shipping points in buyers' tanks.

Oriental peanuts, attracted by high prices prevailing for domestic extra large shelled Virginias, have been arriving in increasingly large quantities during recent weeks, and further heavy arrivals are expected soon. Buyers were bidding on April 3, $5.25 per 100 pounds for peanuts running 30/32 to the ounce, for April shipment from the Orient, cost, insurance and freight in bond to Seattle, but with the duty of 4¢ per pound not paid. Sellers, however, were holding for higher prices and not many sales were recorded. At the ports of Seattle and San Francisco alone during the period from October 29 through April 3, a total of more than 6,000,000 pounds of shelled peanuts and 1,000,000 pounds of unshelled peanuts were imported.

Exports of peanuts for the calendar year ending December 31, 1922, totaled 12,621,202 pounds, a decrease of nearly 2,000,000 pounds over those of the preceding calendar year. Canada, with a total of 10,788,293 pounds, continues to be the leading receiver of American peanuts.

Florida Celery Shipments Continue Heavy.

Florida celery shipments this season will be the heaviest on record if weather conditions continue favorable. Total movement from the State up to April 7 was 4,588 cars, compared with 3,560 cars for the corresponding period last year, an increase of 1,026 cars. Reports from a field representative at Sanford indicate that the Sanford section had shipped 3,255 cars and the Manatee district 1,333 cars.

It is estimated by local authorities that 1,100 cars will be shipped from Sanford during April and 400 during May, and the movement from the Manatee section will be approximately 250 cars this month. The early crop of celery, which was planted in September and October, is now about out of the way and harvesting has already begun of the late or "spring" crop, which is estimated at about 700 acres.

Unfavorable weather conditions the past month have produced blight and heart-rot in much of the celery, although most of the injury was confined to the old crop.

Prices have declined slowly but consistently, influenced by the heavy shipments. About April 7, the "f. o. b. usual terms" market for best Golden Self-blanching celery was $1.40–$1.50 per 10-inch crate, with poorer stock selling as low as $1.15. At the corresponding time last year the local market was experiencing a sharp rise in prices, quotations ranging $3.25–$3.50 per crate.

Large Volume of Produce Sold at Auction.

Fruit and vegetable auctions have come to be an important factor in the marketing activities of this country, according to investigations recently completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Combining, as they do, publicity, competitive bidding, a congress of buyers, concentration of commodities, expert salesmen, and a minimum of expense, their growth in the past 10 years has been notable. Gross sales amounting to $42,000,000 in 1912 had increased to $65,000,000 by 1917 and to $148,000,000 in 1921, as is shown in the accompanying chart.

Auction sales of fruits and vegetables are held daily or triweekly in Boston, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Paul, St. Louis, and New Orleans. The metropolitan population of these 14 cities is 21,940,655, or 40% of the urban population of the United States.

New York City is the leading auction market in this country, having four large competing companies whose sales in 1921 aggregated $66,446,715. Although a comparison of gross sales on a money basis is not so accurate as on a tonnage basis, Philadelphia ranked second with sales amounting to $17,842,918, Boston third with $16,171,433, and Chicago fourth with $11,940,056. Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Cleveland each sold over $5,000,000 worth of goods, but the other seven cities ran below that amount. Each city's percentage of the total auction sales is shown in the following table:

City.	Number of auctions.	Volume of sales.	Per cent of total sales.
New York and Newark	5	$67,802,566	45.92
Philadelphia	2	17,842,918	12.09
Boston	2	16,171,433	10.95
Chicago	2	11,940,056	8.09
Pittsburgh	1	6,283,010	4.26
St. Louis	1	5,977,518	4.05
Cleveland	1	5,609,242	3.80
Baltimore	2	4,872,368	3.30
Cincinnati	1	3,792,624	2.57
New Orleans	1	3,224,745	2.18
Detroit	1	2,697,178	1.83
Minneapolis and St. Paul	2	1,416,875	0.96
Total, 14 cities	21	147,630,533	100.00

In eastern auctions the volume of domestic citrus sold is approximately one-third greater than the volume of deciduous fruits. In some auctions of the Middle West this situation is reversed, two of the companies selling deciduous fruits almost exclusively. More vegetables are sold at auction in New Orleans than in any other city, those ranking next in importance being New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.

A noticeable feature of auctions is that the products handled are usually shipped from distant sections to compete with products grown nearer these large markets. California citrus and deciduous fruit is particularly heavy in volume. Florida citrus fruit is second in the quantity received, and Northwestern deciduous third. Foreign fruits from Spain, Italy, Cuba, the West Indies, and South American points are received in large volume, including grapes, lemons, pineapples, grapefruit, oranges, and bananas. New York City handles large shipments of Spanish onions. Chile and South Africa during the winter months send vegetables and deciduous fruits into the New York market for auction sale. Belgium and Holland also contribute to the volume.

The proportion of foreign products in relation to domestic products was as follows in 1921:

	Cars.	Value.
Domestic products	72,356	$129,262,753
Foreign products:		
Bananas	18,315	11,748,876
Others	4,685	6,618,904
Total	95,356	147,630,533

The low point of auction sales is in January, when domestic citrus fruits, boxed apples, foreign citrus and dried fruits, and pineapples are the principal commodities offered. During the first five months of the year the volume steadily increases, reaching a small peak in June when the early deciduous fruits appear in quantity. A noticeable decline usually follows in July before the volume climbs to the peak of the year in October under heavy citrus and deciduous fruit shipments, particularly the latter. After October the volume rapidly diminishes.

According to the study made by the department, there are certain conditions which must be fulfilled before a commodity can sell successfully at auction. For example, it must first attain the characteristics of an auction commodity. Briefly, these characteristics are (1) a reasonably constant supply in season, (2) well-graded, well-packed goods in uniform packages, (3) arrivals should be in car-lot quantities except early express shipments or lots out of cold storage, and (4) arrivals should be in sufficient quantity to permit of being handled at a minimum expense.

Among the more important products selling successfully at auction are the following: Oranges, grapefruit, lemons, apples, apricots, bananas, cherries, cocoanuts, figs, onions, peaches, pears, pineapples, plums, prunes, cantaloupes, watermelons, cucumbers, garlic, lettuce, celery, and tomatoes.

The historical and economic phases of American fruit and vegetable auctions were treated in an article on page 265 of Weather, Crops, and Markets for March 24.

Supplies of Wisconsin Potatoes Still Heavy.

As the potato season draws to a close in northern or main-crop States, interested parties are beginning to ask: "What has Wisconsin done with her bumper crop of 40,672,000 bushels of potatoes?" It is generally agreed that large quantities remain in the State, principally in the hands of growers. A statement of present conditions in Wisconsin, compared with the past two seasons, is given in the following table:

Season.	Total potato crop.	Marketable stocks on hand, Jan. 1.	Total stocks on hand, Mar. 1.	Portion of Mar. 1 stocks available for shipment out of county where grown.	Shipments to Apr. 7, 1923, and corresponding dates in 1922 and 1921.	Total shipments for season.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
1920–21	33,264,000	12,374,000	(1)	(1)	15,010	18,661
1921–22	21,420,000	8,482,000	8,396,000	(1)	9,135	10,981
1922–23	40,672,000	16,106,000	20,336,000	10,168,000	16,394	.....

[1] Unknown.

Figuring 600 bushels to a carload, the marketable potatoes on hand in Wisconsin on January 1 were equivalent to approximately 26,800 cars. Marketable stocks available for shipment out of the county on March 1 were equal to about 16,900 cars, a decrease of 9,900 carloads. Actual shipments reported to the United States Department of Agriculture during January and February were around 4,500 cars, thereby indicating considerable shrinkage and large quantities used locally.

In counties having surplus production it was estimated that approximately 12,000 carloads of marketable potatoes remained in the hands of growers on March 1, after all deductions had been made for potatoes fed to live stock, loss through frost damage, and decreases occurring in other ways. Some supplies were in the hands of local dealers also. Shipments during March were about 2,800 cars, thus indicating that available supplies of good Wisconsin potatoes on April 1 were still greatly in excess of actual needs in consuming centers. During March last year nearly 2,000 cars were shipped from Wisconsin, stocks on March 1 having been much less than this season's. From April 7 to the end of last season only about 1,850 cars came from that State, compared with 3,650 cars during the last months of the 1920–21 season. The factors which may induce a fairly heavy movement during the remainder of the present season are the damage to early southern potatoes from the recent cold weather and the estimated 24 per cent reduction in potato plantings in the early and intermediate States compared with last year.

According to reports from the Waupaca field station, the weather throughout Wisconsin was very severe during March. Temperatures ranged below zero on more than half the days of the month. Snowfall was very heavy and accompanied by high winds which badly drifted the roads, making hauling extremely difficult and demoralizing transportation generally. This was soon reflected in light receipts from growers, with corresponding advances in price. Weather conditions, however, were not entirely responsible for the sharp rise in the local potato market. The general improvement in other districts and the psychology of the situation were working toward a swing in a direction opposite to the depressing conditions of the earlier part of the season.

The high price to growers had been reached on September 16, when they received $1 per 100 pounds for bulk Round Whites, U. S. No. 1 grade. After that time there was an almost continuous price decline in the Waupaca district until the close of the year, when 30¢ prevailed. Soon after the holidays the price advanced at irregular intervals. Severe weather hastened the advance until a strong market had developed in the latter half of March. In one day the price to growers at Waupaca jumped 25¢ per 100 pounds and by the end of March had reached $1, a high point equal to that of September. This was followed by some reaction, and, about April 7, prices to growers ranged mostly 75¢–85¢.

Growers and dealers alike are feeling more optimistic regarding the outcome of the deal than they were in January and February, although some insist that the major portion of the recent advance is only temporary and that the season will close much weaker than it is at present. Nevertheless, all factors in producing sections have derived considerable benefit from the rise in prices, and what promised to be a rather unsatisfactory season may yet prove to be a relatively good one. Better market conditions have prac-

tically stopped the feeding of potatoes to farm animals in Wisconsin. Growers are taking precautions to eliminate all waste stock in anticipation of a good spring market. If a shortage of early southern potatoes actually develops, the shipping season in Wisconsin probably will be long drawn out and may continue in a small way until July 1.

Michigan Shippers Suffer Bad Weather.

March was an eventful month for Michigan potato growers and shippers, according to reports from the Grand Rapids representative of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. During the early part of the month there were a few days when cars were scarce, but on the whole the car situation has been much better than for the greater part of the season. Mild weather in early March softened the roads and to a great extent retarded deliveries from the growers to the warehouses. During the last three weeks of the month frequent storms and very cold weather made deliveries of any quantity of potatoes almost impossible. In addition to this shortage of supplies at warehouses, at least a few growers continued to hold their potatoes for a price of $1 per bushel.

This March is said by many to have been the most severe that Michigan has experienced in a long time. At times telephonic and telegraphic communication to many points in the northern portion of the State was cut off. For much of the latter half of the month freight movement was almost at a standstill on many of the railroad lines serving the Southern Peninsula north of Cadillac. Heavy snows repeatedly cut off some stations in this territory from train service of any kind. In a number of cases cars were loaded and held on sidings a week after billing, before a train was available to move them. Despite these difficulties, shipments from Michigan during March were 1,875 cars, compared with 2,039 cars during the same month last year.

Shippers were reluctant to make sales of any but loaded cars on account of the firmer conditions at eastern shipping points, the rising eastern markets, and the uncertain weather and traffic conditions in Michigan. Scarcity of available supplies in Michigan also caused higher prices at local shipping points during the latter part of the month. Prices for bulk Round Whites, on a wagonload basis to growers which had held almost steady at 30¢-45¢ per 100 pounds during the entire season, were soon inflated to a range of 75¢-$1, with top of $1.10-$1.25 at some of the more competitive points in the southern portion of the State. Recent weakening of the terminal markets, milder weather, and consequent freer deliveries from growers have resulted in price declines. Shippers have been forced to become more conservative, and by April 6 prices to growers were again at a level of 50¢-75¢ per 100 pounds for bulk Round Whites.

On March 1, "car lot delivered sales (freight only deducted) Cadillac rate" were being made at 75¢ per 100 pounds sacked, but during the latter part of the month advanced to a range of $1.10-$1.20. A few sales were made as high as $1.25. These prices, however, declined to a level of 90¢-$1, with a very few sales at $1.05 on April 6.

To April 6, Michigan had shipped approximately 12,500 cars of potatoes, compared with 11,857 cars to the same time last year, total shipments for last season being 15,173 cars. Total stocks in the hands of Michigan growers and local dealers on March 1 were estimated at 18,165,000 bushels, or 4,837,000 bushels more than on March 1, 1922. Of the 18,165,000 bushels, only 7,568,000 bushels, or about 12,600 carloads of marketable stock, were estimated to be available for shipment out of the county where grown. Shipments during the first week of April were nearly twice as heavy as those of the last week of March.

Owing to the fact that the movement from the northern part of the State was seriously retarded during March and because of the varying ideas as to the amount of stock still held by growers, conjectures differ widely as to the number of cars remaining to be shipped. Little definite knowledge is as yet available concerning the quantity of farm-stored potatoes wasted by freezing and decay, or that have been used for stock feed so far this season. Because of the uncertainty of these factors, as well as those of the future market, car supply, weather conditions, probable shortage of the southern potato crop, and the like, any estimates as to total shipments from Michigan this season are very indefinite. The general opinion seems to be that from 18,500 to 19,000 carloads will be shipped by the end of the season.

The common field cricket is reported to have seriously infested 200 acres of lettuce in San Benito County, Calif. In some places it was necessary to plant the crop three times.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Markets Develop Sudden Weakness.

Butter markets became suddenly weak after a firm opening and continued weak throughout the remainder of the seven-day period ended April 7.

The weakness took most of the trade by surprise. At New York lighter receipts were anticipated and there was a good business from out-of-town buyers who had taken advantage of the relatively lower prices which had prevailed at New York for some time. Chicago dealers were equally confident; as prices had dropped below New York and a more active out-of-town business was expected. The Philadelphia market was firm because considerable quantities of fine butter had been bought by New York dealers and some butter had been diverted to Chicago. At Boston there were no apparent signs of weakness as stocks had shown a quite ready clearance at firm figures.

Chicago weakened under the surplus of fancy butter from Philadelphia. New York weakened under the surplus from regular receipts and foreign butter. At Philadelphia accumulations, including a quantity of New Zealand butter, developed despite relief from sales and diversions to other markets. Boston weakened under the depressing influence of the other markets. On the whole, the supply of butter was too large to be absorbed by sensitive markets at the current level of prices.

Foreign butter was largely responsible for the excessive supplies and in part for the sensitive condition of the market as well as the weakness which developed. New Zealand butter at New York and Philadelphia came into competition with domestic goods and made it necessary for Philadelphia to sell or divert some domestic receipts to other markets. Thus, all markets had a heavier load to carry. Danish markets also weakened to a point where Danish butter was offered for late April delivery at attractive prices. Purchases of about 700 casks at about 38 cents c. i. f. were reported. Later in the week, Danish offerings were a cent higher for April 12 shipments.

Far western butter formed a large part of the receipts at the four markets. California butter was fancy in quality and readily sold at only small concessions under the corresponding scores of regul r receipts. Colorado, Idaho, and Utah also contributed a number of cars, but these were generally of poorer quality and harder to move. Uncertainty regarding the quantity of far western butter which might be expected and the possibility of further imports were important factors in keeping the markets sensitive and weak.

Cheese Prices Show Sharp Declines.

Dullness of trade, further accumulation of stocks, and declinesin prices were outstanding features in cheese markets during the week which ended April 7. Conditions were but a further development of the previous week's tendency with the added factor of a dropaver aging 1½ to 2¢ on Wisconsin cheese boards which occurred Monday, April 2. The declines failed to stimulate business and seemed to make buyers even more conservative in their purchases, indicating a general feeling that still further price declines were expected.

Sales were reported only where buyers were practically out of cheese. Longhorns were weakest on the western markets, and State Flats at New York, the latter being obtainable at almost any price within reason. The eagerness of Wisconsin dealers to sell affected Wisconsin markets, and was also reflected in conditions at Chicago and other distributing centers where some goods were offered by Wisconsin dealers at prices lower than those established on the cheese boards earlier in the week.

Export buyers continue to display a slight interest but at lower prices than dealers with cheese to sell could profitably handle this business. Some of the trade at New York feel that the export outlet might open up again if prices should get down around 21½ to 22¢, but others are of the opinion that they will be unable to compete with prices offered by New Zealand.

The market on held cheese had a relatively firm tone. Some speculative interest on held goods developed at New York during the week, especially on Daisies, and sales of a number of large lots were reported. Some buyers were reported to be anticipating requirements as far ahead as June and July. Prices on held cheese have not followed the downward tendency of fresh goods and have been running about 5¢ higher. Supplies of held cheese are small.

The preliminary cold-storage report for April 1 showed total stocks aggregating 14,645,000 lbs., as compared with 10,745,000 lbs. April 1 last year and a 5-year average of 16,637,000 lbs.

Canned Milk Markets Sensitive.

The approaching season of flush production and the uncertainty of relief buying were of considerable influence on the condensed and evaporated milk markets during February. From the standpoint of actual trading, a fairly good volume of business was done, but these uncertain factors of supply and demand kept the markets sensitive most of the time. Except for European relief purchases, sales for export lent very little strength to the situation.

Latest export figures for February reveal a slight increase over January, but a material decline under the quantities exported during February last year. The first two months of this year total exports of condensed and evaporated milk were 22,800,000 pounds, while during the same period a year ago total exports were 38,200,000 pounds. Regardless of the smaller quantities shipped out of the country this year, however, it appears that some difficulty was experienced in filling some of the relief orders during February and March, but this scarcely added any strength to the markets for the reason that with a policy established of keeping floors cleared, manufacturers welcomed this outlet as an additional means of avoiding the possibility of being caught with a surplus on hand when the new production season gets under way.

Although some apparent increase in production occurred during February except where there was severe weather in producing sections, the tendency of many manufacturers was to work close to orders. This may explain the difficulty encountered in supplying relief buyers who unexpectedly came on the market.

Export demand is naturally of considerable influence on the markets because it offers an outlet for surplus, but domestic trade absorbs the bulk of the condensed milk produced in this country. Demand for domestic consumption has been generally good this year. In addition to regular trade which had been taken care of during the winter, ice cream manufacturers began to buy actively during March for the approaching season. Many manufacturers are optimistic as to the outlook for the spring and summer and expect that goods will move well during the next few months.

Stocks in manufacturers' hands March 1 were approximately 83,500,000 pounds. This is a slight increase over February 1 but in relation to March 1 a year ago represents a decrease of 46 per cent.

Wholesale Prices of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

February and January, 1923.

[To domestic trade.]

Geographic section.	Sweetened condensed. Case of 14-ounce cans.		Unsweetened evaporated. Case of 16-ounce cans.	
	February.	January.	February.	January.
New England	$6.16	$6.13	$4.61	$4.61
Middle Atlantic	6.21	6.10	4.68	4.66
South Atlantic	6.26	6.24	4.73	4.74
East North Central	6.12	6.12	4.49	4.56
West North Central	6.09	6.09	4.54	4.50
South Central	6.30	6.30	4.68	4.67
Western (North)	.....	.....	4.44	4.43
Western (South)	.....	.....	4.52	4.61
United States	6.19	6.15	4.59	4.61

Prices to Producers at Condenseries, for 3.5 per cent Milk.[1]

March and February, 1923.

Geographic section.	By manufacturers of case and bulk goods.		By manufacturers of bulk goods only.	
	March.	February.	March.	February.
	Per 100 pounds.	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*	*Per 100 pounds.*
New England	$2.35	$2.50	.....	.....
Middle Atlantic	2.54	2.62	$2.44	$2.57
South Atlantic	2.46	2.51	2.30	2.30
East North Central	2.34	2.40	2.33	2.40
West North Central	2.20	2.26	2.10	2.10
Western (North)	2.15	2.28	2.51	2.54
Western (South)	2.11	2.19	.....	.....
United States	2.31	2.37	2.38	2.48

[1] These prices do not include those paid by factories which base prices in part on current wholesale butter market quotations or which for other reasons could not report prices at the time their reports were mailed.

Stocks and Exports of Condensed and Evaporated Milk.

Stocks on March 1, 1923, with Comparisons; Exports During February, with Comparisons.

Stocks.	Mar. 1, 1923.		Feb. 1, 1923.[1]		Mar. 1, 1922.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Condensed.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Total stocks	13,710	6,387	17,938	4,446	21,700	5,110
Total unsold stocks	7,069	1,947	12,380	1,925	16,621	3,202
Total unfilled orders	70	497	823	76	29	13
Evaporated.						
Total stocks	63,243	136	56,987	122	128,539	312
Total unsold stocks	33,525	124	18,701	115	90,326	297
Total unfilled orders	4,819	.....	3,439	.....	2,950	.....

Exports.	Feb., 1923.	Jan., 1923.	Feb., 1922.
	1,000 lbs.	*1,000 lbs.*	*1,000 lbs.*
Condensed milk	3,015	3,572	6,349
Evaporated milk	9,704	6,667	13,601
Total	12,719	10,239	19,950

[1] Revised figures, including late reports.

Imports of Dairy Products and Eggs During December, 1922.

[Data from Department of Commerce.]

	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Milk and cream, condensed and evaporated.	Casein.	Eggs.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozen.*
Denmark	2,110,146	23,049	4,200	.....	.....
France	.....	481,932	.....	30,864	.....
Italy	.....	3,455,975	5,850	.....	.....
Netherlands	6,577	359,485	11,023	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	1,463,268	.....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	5,600	11,556	22,660	.....	.....
Canada	946,454	341,762	1,014,074	.....	2,091
Argentina	.....	742,729	200	1,955,692	.....
Hongkong	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,202
Australia	13,500	26	.....	65,000	.....
New Zealand	54,600	134	225	2,240	.....
Other countries	18,875	155,714	20	15	255
Total:					
Dec., 1922	3,155,752	7,035,630	1,058,252	2,053,811	39,586
Dec., 1921	2,601,689	3,398,876	1,491	736,849	71,039
Jan.-Dec., 1922	6,957,159	46,573,099	5,293,631	14,342,498	1,019,170
Jan.-Dec., 1921	18,558,388	26,866,404	8,667,626	9,717,238	3,062,601

A bill for the compulsory marking of foreign eggs with the name of the country of origin is fostered in a campaign headed by the National Poultry Council of the United Kingdom, so that dealers would have to sell the eggs under their proper term and description. The object of the bill is said to prevent the possibility of having foreign eggs of doubtful quality mixed with new laid domestic eggs and sold to consumers as fresh: people who oppose the bill say that the real object is to raise the price of imported produce to enable the home producer to obtain higher prices.

Chicken eggs had the average farm price of 25.5¢ per dozen in 1922, as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This was a descent from the average of 29.3¢ in 1921, as that was from the peak price of 44.4¢ in 1920. Each of these prices is an average monthly price weighted by the relative monthly production.

The crops of the South gained 40% in farm value from 1921 to 1922, while those of the North Central States, worth about the same as those of the South in each of these years, gained 41%.

Milk Powder Report for March.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole Milk Powder		Skimmed Milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Total stocks Mar. 1:[1]				
1922	197,903	586,863	203,978	8,090,247
1923	363,905	237,370	171,998	2,593,964
Unsold stocks Mar. 1:[2]				
1922	197,903	394,543	203,978	6,419,820
1923	363,905	192,370	171,998	1,461,028

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales of future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skimmed Milk Powder During February, 1923.

[Cents per pound]

	Case goods.[1]		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales fresh goods.[3]
New England		40	12–15	12–15
Middle Atlantic		40	9–15	9–14
South Atlantic		40	12–15	12½–15
East North Central		40	8½–15	8½–14
West North Central		40	11–14	11½–14
South Central		40	12–14	13–14
Northwestern		44	9–15	9–14½
Southwestern		44	11½–14½	11½–14½

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-lb. cans.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of Sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder, 38¢–64¢ per 1-pound can for case goods and 26¢–34¢ per pound for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk, 10½¢–11½¢ per pound for case goods, and 3½¢–11¢ per pound for goods packed in barrels.

Skim milk powder for export trade was reported sold at 14¢ per pound f. a. s. Atlantic Seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk During February, 1923.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Europe:		South America:	
France	24,660	Argentina	2,000
Germany	23,352	Chile	1,089
Ukraine	808	Colombia	1,153
UnitedKingdom	46,470	Peru	504
North America:		Venezuela	2,088
Bermuda	150	Asia:	
Canada	4,868	China	1,565
British Honduras	216	Hongkong	5,400
Honduras	802	Japan	32,625
Panama	11,175	Philippine Islands	29,500
Mexico	7,821	Other countries	2,837
Cuba	7,772	Total:	
Haiti	402	February, 1923	208,796
Virgin Islands of United States.	1,539	February, 1922	510,881
		Jan.-Feb., 1923	506,171
		Jan.-Feb., 1922	1,215,468

Texas Leading State in Value of Crops.

Seven States each raised crops in 1922 that were valued at more than $300,000,000 at farm prices, estimates the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Conspicuously at the top of the list is Texas, whose crops were valued at $755,000,000. Iowa was second with $479,000,000. Illinois reached $442,000,000 and was substantially tied by California with $441,000,000. This Pacific coast State is reputed to have the most diversified agriculture in this country, not even excepting Florida, having in view the whole State and not individual farms. Returning to the South, North Carolina was the fifth State in order of crop value in 1922, with $361,000,000, followed by Kansas with $305,000,000, and by Minnesota with $300,000,000. All other States were below this latter figure.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

Week of April 2-7, 1923, With Comparisons.

Creamery Butter (92 Score).

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
	Cts. per lb.	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	51	50¼	50½	52½	42
Tuesday	51	49½	50	52½	42¼
Wednesday	51	48⅝	50½	52	42¾
Thursday	49½	48½	49	51	43¼
Friday	49½	48	50	51	42
Saturday	49	48	50	50½	42
Average:					
Apr. 2-7, 1923	50.16	48.83	50.00	51.58	42.37
Mar. 26-31, 1923	49.50	50.00	49.42	51.83	42.50
Apr. 3-8, 1922	35.08	34.50	35.83	36.00	30.17

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins).

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
	Cts. per lb.	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*	*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	24	22¼–22¾	25½–26	21¾	21
Tuesday	24	21¼–21¾	25 –25½	21¾	.....
Wednesday	24	21 –21½	25 –25½	22½	.....
Thursday	24	21 –21½	25 –25½	22½	.....
Friday	.....	21 –21½	25 –25½	22½	.....
Saturday	.....	21 –21½	25 –25½	22½	.....
Average:					
Apr. 2-7, 1923	24.00	21.50	25.33	22.25	21.00
Mar. 26-31, 1923	24.31	22.88	25.83	22.12	22.50
Apr. 3-8, 1922	19.17	17.27	21.54	20.00	16.40

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

Week of April 2-7, 1923.

	Cts. per lb.		*Cts. per lb.*
Monday	49½	Friday	47¾–48
Tuesday	49½	Saturday	48
Wednesday	48¾		
Thursday	47¾	Average	48.56

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

Week of April 2-7, 1923, With Comparisons.

[New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and San Francisco.]

	Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Mar. 26-31, 1923	Apr. 3-8, 1922.
Butter.			
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	11,382,734	11,044,059	10,087,485
Receipts since Jan. 1	150,576,512	139,193,778	137,275,911
Put into cold storage	333,534	381,816	230,987
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,141,276	[1] 1,550,612	1,644,020
Change during week	−807,742	[1] −1,168,796	−1,413,033
Total holdings	2,277,687	[1] 3,085,429	4,682,466
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	3,799,484	3,989,358	2,780,620
Receipts since Jan. 1	44,833,632	41,034,148	39,856,122
Put into cold storage	666,176	512,528	638,707
Withdrawn from cold storage	881,779	1,015,890	379,416
Change during week	−220,603	−502,362	+259,291
Total holdings	5,280,455	5,501,058	3,840,367
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	2,767,425	3,367,761	3,383,447
Receipts since Jan. 1	87,275,399	84,507,974	54,976,146
Put into cold storage	1,097,901	793,957	1,328,271
Withdrawn from cold storage	4,739,394	4,885,664	4,067,623
Change during week	−3,641,493	−4,091,707	−2,739,352
Total-holdings	65,609,816	69,251,309	48,143,527
Eggs.			
	Cases.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	430,840	565,794	669,396
Receipts since Jan. 1	4,432,479	4,091,639	4,536,481
Put into cold storage	216,227	122,990	382,427
Withdrawn from cold storage	8,196	5,753	8,650
Change during week	+208,031	+117,237	+373,777
Total holdings	378,419	170,388	851,101

[1] Corrected figures.

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Firm Under Cold Weather.

The cool weather which prevailed over a large part of the surplus hay producing territory for the week ending April 7 created an active demand and held hay prices firm at the principal markets. Eastern markets weakened slightly but those of the central west remained firm. Receipts were of fair volume but the local and shipping demand was sufficiently large to absorb all of the better grades at prices ranging from unchanged to 50 cents higher than those reported at the close of the previous week. Light stocks in southern markets and slow growth of pasturage caused a more active inquiry from southern consuming territory. Country loadings were reported of small volume. Alfalfa was very firm because of decreasing supplies and a continued active feeding demand. Car-lot receipts during the week were about 20 per cent larger than for the previous week as is shown in the following table. At only a few markets, however, were the total receipts to date materially larger than for the corresponding time last year.

	Apr. 2-7, 1923.	Mar. 19-24, 1923.	Apr. 3-8, 1922.	Jan. 1-Apr. 7, 1923.	Jan. 1-Apr. 8, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	114	146	61	1,246	.....
New York	115	135	99	2,034	1,884
Philadelphia	66	51	80	934	.....
Pittsburgh	136	133	99	1,760	1,913
Cincinnati	201	128	94	2,036	1,740
Chicago	261	159	134	3,076	3,066
Minneapolis-St. Paul	88	120	98	1,680	1,756
St. Louis	248	104	.....	2,4 9	.....
Omaha	235	149	.....	2,122	.....
Kansas City	586	554	352	7,143	6,631
Los Angeles	154	135	131	1,976	1,922
San Francisco	99	.....	94	1,113	.....

Large arrivals of hay from Maine and New York weakened the market slightly at Boston during the week under review. Receipts consisted mostly of medium and lower grades. The supply of really good hay was small and prices for that kind held fairly steady. There was some accumulation, however, of the lower grades and receivers quoted lower prices to prevent storage charges. A limited amount of Canadian hay was also offered in the Boston market.

Supplies also exceeded the requirements at New York. This was especially true of the poorer grades which were almost unsalable except at heavy discounts. The few cars of choice hay arriving sold at full quotations but some lots of the poorer hay sold as low as $15 per ton. Reports from country shippers indicated that producers were more inclined to sell than for some weeks past.

The market was practically unchanged at Philadelphia and receipts were sufficient to take care of the demand. At Baltimore, however, a large amount of loose hay from near-by country points caused a decline of about $1 per ton in the price of baled hay.

The demand at Pittsburgh was very active all week for the better grades of timothy and clover mixed and the market held firm on these kinds. Poorer grades, however, were in plentiful supply and were difficult to sell.

The receipts of hay at Cincinnati for the week were almost twice as much as for the previous week, and there was an active demand from the South, where light stocks and backward pastures were a contributing factor. Prices were advanced 50 cents per ton. Notices of country shipments did not indicate any further increase in receipts for the next few days.

The market situation was practically unchanged at Chicago. The daily arrivals were practically equal to requirements and there was no indication of increased country loadings. The timothy was taken principally by local buyers but the clover mixed was being disposed of to out-of-town buyers.

St. Louis reported a good shipping demand to the South for all kinds of hay. Receipts were moderate and were taken rapidly at current quotations.

The slow growth of pastures, together with light stocks in dealers' hands in southern markets, resulted in a more active demand from the southern consuming territory. Arrivals of back orders were reported to be coming in slowly because of the shortage of cars and bad roads in distributing territory. The demand was not sufficiently urgent, however, to advance the prices materially, and practically the same quotations as prevailed during the previous week were reported at the various markets.

The growing scarcity of alfalfa in producing sections, together with a continued active feeding demand, advanced prices of No. 1 alfalfa 50 cents to $1 per ton at Kansas City during the week. The alfalfa received was principally from Kansas and Colorado, but country offerings from these sections were decreasing rapidly. The demand, however, continued broad and was principally from the Cotton Belt in the South and Southeastern States. Delayed seeding of cotton because of wet weather is expected to result in an enlarged demand for alfalfa in the South.

Prices at Omaha also advanced about 50 cents per ton with the demand for dairy hay very good. Lower grades sold more slowly.

Pacific coast markets were firm and with the demand active for the better grades.

Prairie.—The firmness in other hay prices was shared by prairie hay at most of the markets. The receipts were not large, but the demand was active from buyers and dealers. The continued cold weather in the Northwest resulted in very light receipts at Minneapolis, and that market was well cleaned up at firm prices. The backward spring is expected to cause a continuance of the feeding demand for some little time.

Feed Markets Show Unsettled Undertone.

Feed prices moved in an irregular course during the week ending April 7. During the latter part of the week a decidedly easier tendency was evident, mainly because of improved production of a few of the principal feedstuffs.

Eastern markets were unsettled and irregular while western markets continued firm for near-by shipment offerings, although the demand appeared somewhat less active than last week. Southern and Pacific coast markets were quiet. Pastures are furnishing grazing in several sections and an improved demand is therefore thought unlikely by the trade.

Transportation conditions were good and stocks and receipts in most markets quite ample to meet requirements.

Wheat mill feeds.—With March shipment stuff out of the way and after the settlement of unfilled March shipment contracts for wheat feeds, there was little activity noted in the principal shipping markets. Shipments on track were well cleaned up, price concessions being unnecessary. A snowstorm in the Northwest tended to improve the local demand and to firm up prices in that section. Deferred shipments met with a slow inquiry, very little being sold beyond April shipment. A sale of several thousand tons of bran for July shipment was reported at around $24 Minneapolis. A better demand for bran and shorts developed in southwestern markets with the South and Southeast as principal outlets. Production was fair in the Northwest but showed a sharp decrease in the Southwest owing to the sluggish flour demand. Prices in consuming territories were slightly easier and declined from 50 cents to $1 in the large milling centers. The movement was fair. Interior supplies were considered by the trade as light but ample for present needs.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Southern markets indicated quite a slump in cottonseed meal and cake prices. Both the oil mills and dealers were anxious sellers. The warm weather considerably reduced the demand for feeding purposes and the export and fertilizer demand was rather light. Ample stocks mostly bought at higher prices were reported held in the interior. Distress offerings in a few of the larger consuming markets added to the depressed feeling and the heavy offerings and weakness in linseed meal also exerted a bearish influence. Stocks at mills were fair and shipments light. Hulls were in fair request at steady prices.

Linseed meal and cake.—Offerings of linseed cake and meal were heavy. They consisted principally of the 32 per cent feed as most of the seed crushed was that which was imported from Argentina. A few of the northwestern mills operated on domestic seed but as most of the output was sold previously offerings of the 34 per cent feeds were limited. Prices held rather firm in the East after the recent severe decline but western markets were quite heavy. Production was at or near capacity basis and stocks at mills were large. Stocks of interior dealers also were heavy for this season of the year which resulted in a one-car demand with few dealers buying for future needs. The movement and receipts were fair.

Gluten feed.—The price of gluten feed was reduced by manufacturers an additional $2 per ton in order to stimulate purchases and the guaranty against decline remained effective. The demand for this feed dropped off materially resulting in offers by reseller.

in a few eastern markets being made at $1 per ton below mill prices. Production of both gluten meal and gluten feed was good, in fact in excess of the demand and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining near-by shipments. Stocks and interior supplies were rather heavy. The movement was fair.

Hominy feed.—The hominy feed market was dull and notwithstanding the recent upturn in shelled corn, offerings were made by resellers in a number of important distributing centers at concessions from mill prices. Production and offerings exceeded the demand but no pressure of sales was noted on the part of millers. In fact a few were reported as having advanced their prices about 50 cents per ton in anticipation of reduced production as a result of an expected light movement of grain from farms for the next 30 days. Interior supplies were fair. Receipts and the movement were good.

Alfalfa meal.—The demand for alfalfa meal for near-by shipment was scattered. A better inquiry was noted in a few markets for deferred shipments. Offerings were liberal but not urgent with mills finding a very narrow outlet. Prices held rather steady with Omaha quoting about 50 cents per ton higher than last week following the advance in the price of alfalfa. Choice medium ground was quoted for prompt shipment at about $3 per ton over the price of No. 2 and May and June shipment was offered at 50 cents over prompt shipment prices. Fine ground meal commanded about $2.50 premium over the respective grades. The movement and receipts were light. Stocks were fair.

Carload Prices of Hay, Straw, and Feed at Important Markets, April 7, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Baltimore.	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Jacksonville.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Buffalo.	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
Hay.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.	Per ton.
Timothy and clover:																				
No. 1 timothy	[3] $26.25	[3] $26.50	$23.00	$21.00	$21.00	$23.00	$27.00	$26.50		$26.00	$24.50	$20.00	$23.00	$23.00	$16.50	$22.50		$19.00		
No. 2 timothy	[3] 23.50	[3] 25.00	21.50	18.00	20.00	22.00		24.50		22.50	23.00	18.50	21.50	19.00	15.50	18.00		18.50		
No. 1 light clover mixed		[3] 25.00	21.50	19.00	19.50	22.50	26.00	25.00				18.50		20.00	15.00			19.00		
No. 1 medium clover mixed			20.50			21.50								17.00						
No. 1 clover mixed	22.50	22.50		19.00	17.50							17.00			15.00			18.00		
No. 1 clover		20.50		18.00	17.00	20.00						16.50		16.00	[4] 15.50	19.50		18.50		
Alfalfa:																				
No. 1 alfalfa						23.00	34.00			31.00	30.00	25.50		23.00	[4] 22.00		$21.25	25.50	$22.00	$18.00
Standard alfalfa						22.00	32.00			30.00	28.00	22.00		20.00	19.00		19.25	23.00	20.00	17.00
No. 2 alfalfa						21.00	28.00	30.00		28.00	25.00	18.00		17.00	17.00		17.75	19.75		16.00
Prairie:																				
No. 1 upland										16.00				[4] 17.00	15.50		17.00	17.00		
No. 2 upland										14.00				[4] 15.00	14.50		15.00	16.00		
No. 1 midland														[4] 12.00	12.00	19.50	16.00			
Grain:																				
No. 1 wheat																				17.00
No. 1 oat																			26.00	18.00
Straw.																				
No. 1 wheat	13.00		16.00	14.00	13.50	11.00						12.00	12.00	[4] 10.00	7.50		8.50	8.25		
No. 1 oat	14.50		16.00	14.00	14.50							12.00	13.00	[4] 11.00	8.00		9.25	8.25		
No. 1 rye (straight)	34.50	31.00	27.00		27.50															
No. 1 rye (tangled)				14.00								13.00	16.00	12.00	8.50					
Feed (bagged).																				
Wheat bran:																				
Spring	36.25	35.75	35.50	34.50	36.00	35.00	37.00					33.50	31.50	29.50	26.50					
Soft winter		36.00		36.50	38.00	38.00	37.50	38.00			32.00	33.50	36.00			31.00		29.00	38.00	36.00
Hard winter	37.00	36.00	36.50	34.50		35.00	38.00			34.50		33.50	35.50	31.50		30.00	28.50	29.00		
Wheat middlings:																				
Spring (standard)	35.75	36.00	34.50	33.00	35.50	35.00	39.00					34.00	31.00	29.50	26.50					
Soft winter			38.00	37.00	37.00	38.00	41.50	42.50				37.50	39.00					32.00		46.00
Hard winter				38.50			42.00				33.50	37.50	38.00			33.00	32.50	32.00		
Hard winter wheat shorts				36.50						38.00	35.00		38.00				29.50	29.75		37.00
Wheat millrun	36.50		35.50															31.00		35.00
Rye middlings				33.00		35.00							30.00		26.00					
High-protein meals:																				
Linseed	44.50	45.00	43.70	48.50								44.50	39.25	43.00	41.00		45.00	44.00		53.00
Cottonseed (41%)	50.75		49.70	48.50			45.00			48.00	41.50	45.50	48.00	46.75			51.00	48.50	45.00	52.00
Cottonseed (36%)	47.00	47.00	46.70	44.00			41.00	41.00		46.00	38.00	42.50	44.00	43.50						
Peanut (43%)																				47.00
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)					34.00					30.00	28.00	31.00		27.00		26.00	25.50	25.50	30.00	
Velvet bean meal																				
Gluten feed	43.80	45.15	44.75	42.55	48.00							41.55	42.55	38.65						
White hominy feed	35.50	34.75	35.00		34.50	34.00	36.50					31.50	32.75	29.50		29.50	29.00			
Yellow hominy feed	35.00	34.00	34.50		34.00	34.00	36.00					31.50	32.25	28.50			29.00			
Ground barley												34.50						35.00	[5] 42.00	
Dried beet pulp		48.00			47.00			46.00				47.00	50.00						44.00	41.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Large bales. [4] Nominal. [5] Rolled.

Exportation of garbanzos (chick peas) from the 1923 crop in Mexico is prohibited until October 1, 1923. The new crop will be harvested during the months of May and June. During the past two years the Federal Government assisted growers in holding their crop by extending financial aid through the Comision Monetaria by loans of $5 per sack, requiring as security the deposit of the cereal in the warehouses at Navojoa, Sonora, with a promissory note bearing 1½% interest. It is not yet known what financial assistance, if any, will be offered for the year 1923.

The cleaning, if any, that the average farmer gives his seed merely removes dirt, chaff, and weed and other foreign seeds that are much larger or smaller or much heavier or lighter than the kind of seed that is being cleaned.

More Than 14,000,000 Pounds of Seeds Sown Yearly.

It has been estimated that more than 14,000,000 pounds of seeds, exclusive of seed potatoes, seed sugar canes, and other vegetative planting stocks, are sown or planted annually in this country. Even a small improvement in the quality of seed planted would result in larger crops at little or no additional expense or in the same production on a smaller acreage.

In general, farmers obtain their seed from three sources, namely, from their own farms, from other farmers, or from dealers. The percentage that is obtained from each of these three sources varies considerably with the kind of seed under question and the locality where the seed is planted.

Seeds

Seed Sales Increase With Warmer Weather.

A few days of settled, warm weather during the week ending April 7 infused life into the seed business, which has been dormant for more than a month. Similar conditions of inactive market and absence of violent fluctuations noted in this country for some time have been also prevalent in most European countries. According to reports from Scotland and Germany the latter part of March it is expected that the dullness in the seed business will give way to activity during April as farmers can not longer put off buying.

Clovers and alfalfa.—Declines of 25¢-50¢ per 100 pounds for red clover occurred in a few markets during the week. Most of the demand in the Middle West at present is for sowing with oats. Losses from winter-killing have not been general but in scattered localities reseeding has been necessary because of freezes and thaws this spring. The demand for sweet clover continues to be good and stocks have been materially reduced.

Alfalfa is in fairly good demand. About 11,000 pounds, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York from Argentina. It is reported from Germany that some alfalfa, Bromus inermis and other seeds, are being shipped into Germany from Russia. A carryover, instead of a deficit, of red and alsike clover is expected in a number of European countries. During March about 20 carloads of red clover were consigned by Italian exporters to dealers in Germany. A Scotland correspondent estimates that there were about 1,000,000 pounds of consigned Chilian red clover on hand in Liverpool on March 27.

Grasses.—Timothy demand was steady and prices were unchanged in most markets. Redtop and Kentucky bluegrass were weaker and a little lower in a few markets. About 40,000 pounds of redtop was exported from New York to Germany. Approximately 21,000 pounds of rye grass arrived at New York from Great Britain. A good trade with New Zealand on rye grasses is expected in May and June by seedsmen in Great Britain. New Zealand bought considerable Danish orchard grass which strengthened the market for that seed temporarily.

During the three weeks ending April 7 western Ontario ports received 1,813,095 pounds of imported timothy, 89,600 pounds of red clover, and 30,058 pounds of millet.

Miscellaneous.—About 53,000 pounds of vetch arrived during the week at Baltimore and New York from Germany. Approximately 260,000 pounds of millet from Great Britain and Italy, 215,000 pounds of sunflower from Holland, 350,000 pounds of canary from Italy, Holland, Argentina, and France, and 25,000 pounds of rape from Belgium arrived at New York. In Great Britain common vetch from Latvia, Germany, and Holland is reported to be plentiful while the supply of rapeseed is small.

Grass and clover seed are produced in surplus quantities, for the most part, in the Central States and in a few of the States west of the Rocky Mountains. Because hay or green forage in the East is worth more than seed to farmers in that section and climatic and other conditions are not so favorable for profitable seed production as in Central and Western States, comparatively few counties in the Eastern States produce surplus quantities of grass and clover seed, except during occasional years when weather conditions are unusually favorable for seed production, seed prices are high, and forage is abundant.

Wholesale Prices of Field Seeds, April 7, 1923.

For best grades of seed offered by seedsmen, with purity and germination tests approximately as indicated.

Kind of seed.	Average test. Purity.	Average test. Germination.	New York.	Baltimore.	Richmond.	Buffalo.	Toledo.	Louisville.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Denver.	Salt Lake City.	Average for United States, Apr. 7, 1923.	Average for United States, Apr. 8, 1922.	Average for United States, Apr. 9, 1921.	Average for United States, Apr. 10, 1920.	1923 prices as per cent of 3-year average.
			Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	
Clovers:	Per ct.	Per ct.																	Per ct.
Red clover	99.4	92	$20.50	$20.25	$21.65	$21.25	$20.00	$20.00	$19.85	$22.00	$20.50	$21.50	$22.50	$20.00	$20.85	$24.15	$19.85	$55.50	63
Alsike clover	98.3	91	16.50	16.00	17.00	17.25	17.50	16.00	16.50	17.50	17.50	18.00	19.00	16.50	17.10	19.00	23.10	56.45	52
White clover	96.9	91	60.00	58.00	63.00	60.00	62.00	60.00	56.00	60.00	58.00	60.00	57.00	58.00	59.35	38.85	62.90	62.15	108
Crimson clover	98.2	91	16.00	16.00	16.00	.....	.....	.....	18.00	.....	19.00	.....	20.00	.....	17.50	12.25	7.55	12.25	164
Sweet clover	98.9	90	11.50	11.50	13.50	12.50	13.00	12.00	12.00	13.00	12.50	13.00	14.00	11.50	12.50	9.30	10.45	34.40	69
Lespedeza	98.9	82	.....	21.00	23.50	.....	.....	19.50	.....	.....	20.00	.....	.....	.....	21.00	17.00	27.35	40.00	75
Alfalfa	99.5	91	19.00	20.00	19.50	.....	21.25	19.25	20.00	20.50	19.50	19.50	20.00	18.50	19.75	18.85	19.30	40.25	76
Grasses:																			
Timothy	99.6	93	7.25	7.10	7.35	7.35	7.45	7.15	7.10	6.75	7.25	7.50	7.50	7.00	7.25	6.85	6.75	13.60	80
Redtop	93.2	90	18.50	19.00	20.00	19.75	22.00	18.00	18.00	20.50	19.50	22.00	22.00	21.00	20.00	24.10	15.15	19.45	102
Kentucky bluegrass	83	78	24.50	25.50	26.00	25.50	29.00	24.00	24.50	26.00	25.00	25.00	24.00	26.00	25.40	53.20	30.90	29.65	67
Orchard grass	86.9	87	12.75	12.50	13.00	13.75	14.00	12.75	13.25	16.00	13.00	14.00	15.00	14.00	13.65	18.70	15.20	25.25	69
Bermuda grass	91.5	78	20.00	22.00	25.00	.....	.....	19.75	21.00	.....	19.00	20.00	.....	.....	20.95	29.25	.....	.....	.....
Meadow fescue	97.8	91	10.00	11.00	13.50	10.50	12.00	.....	10.00	11.50	10.00	10.00	11.00	.....	10.95	19.15	22.30	35.65	43
Bromus inermis	87.7	92	.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	.....	.....	9.00	12.50	15.00	13.00	13.00	12.40	11.35	16.25	29.10	66
Millets:																			
Golden millet	98.8	93	4.75	4.50	4.40	4.25	4.00	4.50	3.75	4.00	4.50	3.50	3.75	.....	4.15	2.50	2.95	6.05	108
Common millet	98	93	4.50	.....	.....	3.75	.....	.....	3.25	3.25	3.00	3.25	3.50	.....	3.50	2.25	2.35	3.90	124
Siberian millet	97.9	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	4.25	3.75	3.50	4.00	.....	3.80	2.25	1.95	3.85	142
Hungarian millet	97.5	93	3.75	3.50	.....	3.50	3.75	.....	2.90	3.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.55	3.10	3.70	7.90	72
Japanese millet	96.4	89	3.50	3.50	.....	2.75	3.25	.....	2.65	2.75	3.00	2.50	3.50	.....	3.05	4.35	7.35	13.60	36
Broom-corn millet	99.3	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	3.00	3.65	3.50	5.00	.....	3.75	2.50	2.00	3.70	137
Sorgos ("cane"):																			
Amber sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.60	5.60	.....	.....	5.25	4.00	4.75	4.50	4.25	4.00	.....	4.75	2.55	2.10	3.20	181
Orange sorgo	97.9	88	.....	5.75	5.60	.....	.....	5.50	.....	.....	5.00	4.50	4.75	.....	5.20	2.70	2.25	3.45	186
Grain sorghums:																			
Kafir	98.1	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.40	2.00	3.25	.....	2.95	2.25	1.80	3.15	123
Milo	97.7	91	.....	.....	3.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.50	2.65	2.15	2.75	.....	2.90	2.30	1.90	3.00	121
Sudan grass	.....	.....	.....	14.50	16.00	15.00	15.00	13.50	13.00	13.75	13.50	13.50	15.00	14.50	14.30	4.65	3.40	13.45	199
Rape	99.2	92	6.00	6.00	7.50	7.25	7.50	8.00	7.25	7.00	7.50	7.00	8.50	.....	7.25	7.95	8.40	11.45	78
Vetches:																			
Hairy vetch	98.7	89	16.00	17.00	18.00	18.00	17.50	.....	17.00	18.00	19.00	.....	19.00	.....	17.70	13.95	13.15	28.30	96
Common vetch	98.7	92	5.50	5.00	.....	6.00	7.00	.....	.....	9.00	8.25	.....	9.00	.....	7.10	6.30	7.30	10.30	89
Peas:																			
Canada field peas	99.3	95	5.25	4.75	5.25	5.25	5.75	.....	5.25	5.50	6.00	.....	.....	5.00	5.35	5.60	4.30	5.90	102
Cowpeas	96.1	91	.....	4.25	4.40	.....	.....	4.20	4.25	.....	4.75	4.50	.....	.....	4.40	4.05	5.10	10.30	68
Soy beans	98.7	94	.....	4.00	3.70	.....	4.50	3.90	4.65	5.75	4.50	3.75	.....	.....	4.35	3.80	5.80	9.25	69
Seed grains:				Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu	Per bu.	Per bu.		Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	Per bu.	
Seed corn	99.3	94	.....	.....	1.50	1.50	.....	1.75	1.25	2.25	1.25	1.50	1.70	.....	1.60	1.40	1.90	3.10	75
Seed wheat	98.8	94	.....	.....	.....	1.90	2.00	.....	1.70	1.75	1.60	1.50	1.80	.....	1.75	1.90	2.30	3.65	67
Seed oats	98.6	95	.....	.75	.75	.80	.....	.65	.60	.75	.80	.80	1.05	.....	.75	.70	.75	1.35	81
Seed barley	98.2	94	.....	1.10	1.20	1.20	.....	.....	.85	.80	1.00	1.25	1.55	.....	1.10	1.05	1.35	2.10	73
Seed rye	97.8	92	.....	1.15	1.20	1.80	1.60	1.25	1.60	1.30	1.25	1.10	1.70	.....	1.40	1.50	2.05	2.45	70
Seed buckwheat	98.6	93	.....	1.25	1.50	.....	.....	1.25	1.30	1.40	1.35	1.50	.....	.....	1.35	1.35	1.75	2.00	80

Retail Prices of Seeds Decline During March.

The general trend of retail prices of field seeds during the month ending April 5 was downward. A few important kinds were unchanged, while white clover and Kentucky blue grass showed gains of 65¢–$3 and 50¢–$2 per 100 pounds, respectively, in most sections.

Red and alsike clover declined 5¢–55¢ in the principal consuming sections during the month, and are $1.40–$4 per 100 pounds lower than a year ago at this time. Slightly higher prices are noted for alfalfa and sweet clover in the North Central Division. These items are unchanged to lower in other sections, but are about 10 per cent higher than a year ago for alfalfa and 20 per cent to 35 per cent higher for sweet clover. Timothy remains practically unchanged.

Millets and rape show a downward trend generally, while Sudan grass is 50¢–60¢ lower in the West Central and Southwestern Division. Declines of 10¢–75¢ per 100 pounds are indicated for cowpeas and soy beans, except for cowpeas in the Southwestern Division, where a gain of 35¢ is noted, and for soy beans in the North and West Central Division, where advances of 10¢–15¢ are shown. Cottonseed for planting purposes is in good demand at $6–$6.25 per 100 pounds.

A good retail demand is reported for red clover and soy beans in the Corn Belt, for sweet clover in the Dakotas and Minnesota, and for alfalfa generally. In Missouri the demand for timothy is pronounced. Millets and Sudan grass are reported in better demand than usual in the principal producing sections for this early in the season. In extreme northern latitudes and in a few sections of the Great Plains where it is too dry the general demand has been poor.

The accompanying table gives the prevailing retail prices by geographical divisions on April 5. Prices on March 5, 1923, and on April 1, 1922, are given for comparison.

Retail Prices of Field Seeds of High Quality, by Geographical Divisions.

April 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

Kind of seed.	North and Middle Atlantic.			East Central.			North Central.			West Central.			Southwestern.			North Pacific.		
	Apr. 5, 1923.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Apr. 1, 1922.	Apr. 5, 1923.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Apr. 1, 1922.	Apr. 5, 1923.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Apr. 1, 1922.	Apr. 5, 1923.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Apr. 1, 1922.	Apr. 5, 1923.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Apr. 1, 1922.	Apr. 5, 1923.	Mar. 5, 1923.	Apr. 1, 1922.
	Per 100 lbs.	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*	*Per 100 lbs.*
Clovers:																		
Red clover	$25.60	$26.00	$26.35	$22.85	$23.40	$26.70	$23.70	$24.45	$25.45	$23.05	$22.90	$24.45	$24.10	$25.60	$27.60	$28.75	$27.50	$27.35
Alsike clover	21.65	21.60	24.00	19.20	19.25	21.95	20.35	20.35	22.85	20.50	20.90	22.20	22.50	21.60	23.25	23.85	24.30	24.60
White clover	64.35	61.60	51.60	63.35	60.25	49.85	60.50	57.55	48.90	64.70	64.05	54.25	63.50	65.35	53.40	70.85	69.30	55.85
Sweet clover	14.10	14.70	12.50	14.60	14.70	12.00	13.65	13.35	10.00	14.65	14.60	11.35	15.70	17.50	12.55	17.45	19.45	14.55
Alfalfa	23.85	24.45	23.75	23.35	23.30	21.50	24.80	24.65	22.60	20.85	21.20	19.10	20.50	22.50	20.90	25.50	25.60	22.75
Grasses:																		
Timothy	9.45	9.20	9.35	8.60	8.55	8.80	8.00	8.00	7.75	8.25	8.50	7.90	8.70	8.55	9.65	10.65	10.60	10.70
Redtop	24.55	24.15	28.05	23.70	23.95	27.95	25.60	25.40	29.10	23.10	23.85	27.10	24.60	22.45	25.85	28.90	29.10	28.85
Kentucky bluegrass	32.75	32.90	54.10	32.80	33.25	53.95	32.95	32.45	54.30	35.50	34.75	54.00	41.25	39.25	53.75	43.30	41.00	58.95
Orchard grass	18.65	18.70	24.70	17.95	17.35	23.80	20.95	18.75	21.85	17.70	18.10	23.05	16.30	17.25	22.35	25.55	24.60	27.50
Millets:																		
Golden millet	5.65	5.85	5.05	5.20	5.40	3.95	5.20	5.30	3.45	4.40	4.15	2.75	5.45	4.90	4.00	8.35	7.00	6.75
Common millet	4.60	4.10	4.60	4.75	4.90	3.50	4.35	4.80	3.05	3.65	3.70	2.35	4.55	4.45	2.70	6.90	6.50	6.50
Siberian millet	4.50	4.85	.....	4.80	5.20	3.15	5.05	4.95	3.35	3.75	4.05	2.55	.....	5.12	3.35	7.70	7.00	7.25
Hungarian millet	5.60	5.55	5.15	4.55	4.05	3.85	4.85	4.55	3.65	4.90	3.90	2.90	.....	.....	.....	8.60	7.20	7.55
Japanese millet	5.55	6.65	7.45	5.25	4.40	6.55	4.40	4.50	6.05	4.20	4.75	5.30	.....	.....	.....	8.55	7.50	9.40
Sorgos ("cane"):																		
Amber sorgo	5.90	5.90	4.60	6.00	6.30	3.70	6.40	6.90	4.45	4.60	4.70	2.55	5.35	5.50	3.25	9.75	10.90	7.50
Orange sorgo	6.00	5.85	.....	6.35	5.90	3.60	7.20	7.00	4.10	4.80	4.95	2.85	5.40	5.60	3.05	9.00	8.90	6.35
Sudan grass	16.40	15.40	8.05	16.60	16.70	6.70	17.10	15.90	6.55	15.65	16.05	5.75	15.65	16.25	5.30	17.50	19.15	9.95
Rape	10.15	11.30	12.60	10.95	11.40	11.55	10.25	10.60	10.40	10.85	11.15	11.75	13.60	13.40	12.65	13.00	13.90	12.25
Vetches:																		
Hairy vetch	20.15	21.05	16.50	19.35	19.65	13.35	19.20	18.75	14.85	20.50	20.85	15.55	.....	.....	.....	23.60	22.50	15.85
Common vetch	8.65	8.30	8.95	11.50	11.75	9.45	11.35	12.00	9.95	10.70	13.60	9.20	.....	.....	.....	10.65	10.70	7.50
Cowpeas	5.10	5.60	5.45	5.00	5.30	4.65	6.90	7.15	7.55	5.60	6.35	4.85	5.65	5.25	4.65	.....	.....	.....
Soy beans	5.65	5.90	4.95	4.75	5.00	4.50	7.60	7.50	6.90	5.75	5.60	5.25	5.15	5.50	5.10	.....	.....	.....
Seed potatoes	1.80	1.45	3.50	2.20	2.15	3.30	1.15	1.10	2.25	2.00	1.85	3.00	3.25	3.05	4.25	1.50	1.55	2.40
Seed grains:	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*
Seed corn	2.30	2.10	2.40	2.20	2.10	1.75	2.45	2.30	2.00	1.90	2.00	1.95	2.40	2.35	1.90	3.35	3.85	3.55
Seed wheat	2.30	2.25	2.75	1.75	1.65	2.30	1.50	1.55	1.75	1.45	1.40	1.45	1.50	1.75	1.95	1.70	1.55	1.50
Seed oats	1.05	1.00	.95	.65	.65	.65	.60	.60	.60	.65	.65	.50	.85	.75	.70	.90	.85	.70
Seed barley	1.95	1.80	1.85	1.10	1.15	1.15	.75	.75	.80	.85	.90	.85	1.15	1.25	1.30	1.35	1.25	1.10
Seed rye	2.30	2.20	2.50	1.45	1.40	1.50	1.65	1.20	1.50	1.35	1.40	1.30	1.60	1.90	2.20	1.75	1.65	1.45
Seed buckwheat	2.00	1.90	2.05	1.55	1.85	1.90	1.60	1.60	1.75	2.10	1.90	2.20	2.35	2.00	2.15	2.70	.....	2.60

Seed Production in Czechoslovakia.

Production of red clover seed in Czechoslovakia in 1922 was 8,620,734 pounds, according to a report recently transmitted by the secretary of the Czecho-Slovak legation. This production was obtained from 57,328 acres and an average yield per acre of 150.4 pounds. The acreage, yield per acre, and production of other important field seeds are also given in the accompanying table. Bohemia had the largest acreage, 53,570 acres, followed by Moravia, 20,520; Slovakia, 14,053; Silesia, 3,729; and Carpathian Russia, 323 acres.

Acreage, Yield, and Production of Seeds in Czechoslovakia.

Kind.	Acreage.	Yield per acre.	Production.
	Acres.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Red clover	57,328	150.4	8,620,734
White clover	4,732	143.1	677,172
Other clover	7,297	151.2	1,103,480
Kidney-vetch	3,131	147.6	462,111
Alfalfa	14,594	200.1	2,920,066
Sainfoin	5,113	218.4	1,116,906
Total	92,195	161.6	14,900,469

Vegetable Seeds Produced Under Contract.

Practically all vegetable seeds are produced under advanced growing contract. These contracts usually are made one year in advance of the date of harvest for the annuals and two years in advance for the biennials, such as cabbage, beet, and turnip.

Growing seeds and distributing or selling seeds are two separate and distinct functions, each of which can be performed more efficiently by the agency specializing in that branch of the seed business.

Vegetable seeds are produced in a few well defined limited areas where the proper soil and climatic conditions exist and production is controlled or supervised by a relatively small number of concerns. Distribution or marketing, however, is in the hands of several thousand mail-order and local retail seedsmen who are in position to serve best the interests of the consumer because a close personal contact may be established that will lead to a mutual understanding of local problems of production.

Cotton

Prices Advance—Demand more Active.

Cotton prices advanced sharply during the week ending April 7, following a decline of about 3¢ per pound which had taken place the previous three weeks. Reports of delayed farm work on account of rainy weather in the cotton belt continued throughout the week. There was an increased demand for cotton in American markets as well as in Liverpool, but the reports indicate that there was considerable selling of future contracts on the future exchanges from time to time so that the market was erratic and fluctuations wide.

One of the bullish reports of the week was the announcement by the International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations of consumption of cotton in the world during the six months ending January 31. The report stated that the world's cotton mills consumed 6,238,000 bales of American cotton during the period. This figure compares with 5,960,000 bales as compiled for the corresponding period in 1921–22.

The cotton goods markets were reported quiet, with some increase in the demand during the latter part of the week. Prices for cotton goods remained strong.

The average quoted price of Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets on April 7 was 29.28¢ per pound, compared with 28.47¢ at the close of the previous week and 16.92¢ on the corresponding day in 1922. May future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 111 points, closing at 29.76¢. May futures on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 124 points, closing at 29.17¢.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges April 7, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Apr. 7, 1923.	Apr. 8, 1922.	Apr. 9, 1921.	Apr. 10, 1920.	Apr. 5, 1919.	Apr. 7, 1923.	Apr. 8, 1922.	Apr. 9, 1921.	Apr. 10, 1920.	Apr. 5, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
May	29.76	17.89	11.75	41.42	26.25	29.17	16.75	11.39	40.80	24.82
July	28.88	17.40	12.28	39.15	24.05	28.76	16.74	11.82	38.48	23.41
October	25.58	17.21	12.84	35.22	22.01	25.14	16.51	12.33	35.08	21.41
December	25.13	17.21	13.18	34.23	21.63	24.73	16.47	12.59	34.09	21.08
January	24.86	17.12	13.20	33.32	21.45	24.60	16.41	12.75	33.30	20.81

Daily Closing Quotations for Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, week of April 2–7, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Apr. 2–7, 1923.						Apr. 3–8, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	28.13	28.75	28.75	29.38	29.13	20.25	17.13	17.25	17.13	17.06	17.06	17.13
Augusta	27.75	28.44	28.31	29.25	28.94	29.13	17.00	17.00	17.00	16.88	16.88	16.88
Savannah	28.00	28.60	28.60	29.35	29.05	29.30	17.13	17.13	17.13	17.00	17.00	17.00
Montgomery	27.75	28.38	28.38	29.00	28.63	29.00	16.25	16.25	16.25	16.13	16.13	16.13
New Orleans	28.00	28.50	28.75	29.50	29.50	29.50	16.63	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.63	16.63
Memphis	29.00	29.00	29.00	29.25	29.50	29.50	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00	17.00
Little Rock	28.50	28.75	28.75	29.00	28.75	28.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75	16.75
Dallas	27.60	28.40	28.40	29.15	28.80	29.00	16.85	16.90	16.90	16.75	16.75	16.85
Houston	28.35	29.00	29.00	29.75	29.45	29.65	17.30	17.45	17.35	17.30	17.30	17.30
Galveston	28.50	29.20	29.10	29.85	29.55	29.75	17.45	17.60	17.50	17.50	17.40	17.50
Average	28.16	28.70	28.70	29.35	29.13	29.28	16.95	17.01	16.98	16.91	16.89	16.92

Spot Quotations for Middling Upland Cotton at New York on April 6 for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	6.69	1900	9.75	1908	10.40	1916	12.05
1893	8.50	1901	8.44	1909	10.10	1917	20.55
1894	7.75	1902	9.19	1910	14.85	1918	35.70
1895	6.38	1903	10.45	1911	14.60	1919	29.05
1896	7.88	1904	14.90	1912	10.00	1920	42.00
1897	7.38	1905	8.05	1913	12.60	1921	12.05
1898	6.19	1906	11.60	1914	13.40	1922	17.95
1899	6.19	1907	11.00	1915	10.05	1923	29.75

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1, 1922–April 6, 1923, and Stocks on April 6, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1, 1920–Apr. 8, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–Apr. 7, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–Apr. 6, 1923.	5-year average, Aug. 1–Apr. 7, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Apr. 8, 1921.	Apr. 7, 1922.	Apr. 6, 1923.	5-year average Apr. 7, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	214	287	257	266	97	113	72	98
Augusta	305	303	274	374	145	112	40	138
Savannah	483	579	381	790	153	136	52	182
Montgomery	47	45	56	54	31	24	8	19
New Orleans	1,140	949	1,246	1,134	405	262	164	376
Memphis	768	786	1,024	882	361	172	84	322
Little Rock	171	167	168	176	68	57	31	53
Dallas	40	160	59	95	17	31	6	20
Houston	2,351	2,305	2,628	1,958	356	223	115	266
Galveston	2,332	2,113	2,220	1,852	318	294	145	290
Total	7,854	7,694	8,311	7,581	1,951	1,424	717	1,764

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1, 1922–April 6, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1, 1913–Apr. 3, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1919–Apr. 9, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–Apr. 8, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–Apr 7, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–Apr. 6, 1923.	4-year average, Aug. 1–Apr. 6, 1918–19 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*P. ct.*
Great Britain	3,036,448	2,715,849	1,267,406	1,158,859	1,217,731	1,696,869	71.8
France	1,023,857	496,750	437,902	535,891	536,319	509,953	105.2
Germany	2,506,552	292,460	846,082	1,031,426	746,060	542,492	137.5
Italy	383,777	445,918	409,214	293,264	395,010	383,632	103.0
Japan	323,192	634,962	299,338	707,688	484,291	539,332	89.8
China	2,778	5,045	9,204	74,241	17,350	23,322	74.4
Spain	221,647	152,766	199,999	231,402	201,059	205,130	98.0
Belgium	154,905	153,958	160,728	129,866	148,432	117,480	126.3
Canada [1]	107,987	129,163	106,729	118,002	141,388	123,499	114.5
Other countries	218,557	412,878	193,997	167,967	187,315	226,623	82.7
Total	7,979,700	5,439,749	3,930,599	4,449,106	4,074,955	4,368,332	93.3

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Feb. 28.

Exports for the week ending April 6 amounted to 81,507 bales, compared with 38,893 bales the previous week, 180,255 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 109,392 bales for the week ending April 3, 1914.

Cotton Movement, August 1, 1922–April 6, 1923, and Stocks, April 6, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1, 1913–Apr. 3, 1914.	Aug. 1, 1918–Apr. 4, 1919.	Aug. 1, 1919–Apr. 9, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1920–Apr. 8, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1921–Apr. 7, 1922.	Aug. 1, 1922–Apr. 6, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Apr. 7, 1917–18 to 1921–22.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*P. ct.*
Port receipts	9,623	4,146	6,040	4,912	4,757	5,263	4,965	106.0
Port stocks	737	1,266	1,213	1,421	1,039	594	1,296	45.8
Interior receipts	6,927	5,194	6,223	5,966	6,214	6,847	6,100	112.2
Interior stocks	609	1,506	1,191	1,647	1,145	691	1,352	51.1
Into sight	13,164	8,836	10,207	8,647	8,378	9,193	9,220	99.7
Northern spinners' takings	2,112	1,536	2,329	1,384	1,759	1,975	1,769	111.6
Southern spinners' takings	2,561	3,390	3,076	2,052	2,941	3,670	3,014	121.8
World's visible supply of American cotton	3,830	3,791	4,492	4,448	3,601	2,209	3,952	55.9

Spreads Between Prices of Raw Cotton, Yarns, and Cotton Fabrics.

April 5, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Unit.	July 9, 1914.	Mar. 27, 1917.	Mar 26, 1919.	Sept 24, 1919.	Mar. 31, 1920.	Sept. 28, 1920.	June 29, 1921.	Mar. 30, 1922.	Sept. 28, 1922.	Apr. 5, 1923.
		Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Raw cotton, ⅞-inch staple	Lb	[1] 13.31	[2] 18.89	[2] 25.82	[2] 31.61	[2] 41.41	[2] 24.38	[2] 10.57	[2] 17.02	[2] 20.02	[2] 29.35
Yarns:											
Southern single chain warps, 20s	Lb	21.5–22.	35.5	44–45	63–65	92–95	57	22.5	32.5	40	53.5
Southern single skeins, 6s to 8s	Lb	19.5	30.5	40	53–54	72–73	50	19	28	34	46
Fabrics:											
Drills, 37 inches wide	Yd	8	10.75	15.5	22	29	20	7.25–7.5	10.5	13	16
Weighing 3 yds. per lb	Lb	24	32.25	46.5	66	87	60	21.75–22.5	31.5	39	48
Brown sheeting:											
36 inches wide, 48 x 48 [3]	Yd	7.25	11.25–11.5	15.5	23	29	20	8–8.125	10.25	11.75–12.	15.5
Weighing 3 yds. per lb	Lb	21.75	33.75–34.5	46.5	69	87	60	24–24.375	30.75	35.25–36.	46.5

[1] Price at New Orleans, La.
[2] Average determined from the quotations of 10 designated spot markets.
[3] 48 threads per inch of warp and filling, respectively.

NOTE.—The yarns, brown sheetings, and drills are standard, readily marketable products, which can be and are satisfactorily manufactured from Middling Upland white cotton of ⅞–1 inch staple, and the prices stated are those of "first hands" from commercial sources.

In comparing the raw cotton quotations with those for the yarns and the fabrics reasonable allowances should be made, of course, for expense of handling and transporting the raw cotton to the mills, sale profits or commissions, and the loss or waste which occurs in the process of manufacture, together with the costs of manufacture and sale of the yarns or fabrics.

Spot Cotton Quotations for April 7 and Sales During Week of April 2–7, 1923.

Price of Middling spot cotton for April 7, the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of April 2–7, 1923, in each of the markets, and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average— Apr. 7, 1923.	Apr. 8, 1922.	Apr. 9, 1921.	Apr. 10, 1920.	Apr. 5, 1919.	Apr. 6, 1918.	Apr. 5, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	100	63	57	100	100	100	100	100	90	100	91	183	283	360	206	134	78
Strict Good Middling	75	50	44	75	75	75	75	75	65	75	68	139	228	288	160	103	56
Good Middling	50	38	31	50	50	50	63	50	40	50	47	93	168	223	118	73	38
Strict Middling	25	25	19	25	25	25	38	25	25	25	26	48	85	115	63	39	19
Middling	29.25	29.13	29.30	29.00	29.50	28.75	29.00	29.65	29.75	29.50	29.28	16.92	10.84	42.02	26.24	34.52	19.84
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	35	35	25	27	64	133	273	183	55	27
Low Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	154	265	720	493	144	62
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	100	100	113	100	125	125	125	125	125	125	116	256	375	1,013	818	227	103
Good ordinary [2]	125	138	163	150	200	175	175	200	175	200	170	359	475	1,280	1,028	310	147
Yellow Tinged:																	
Good Middling	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	Even.	20	55	183	198	04	Even.
Strict Middling	25	50	50	25	25	25	50	50	50	25	38	98	153	315	287	34	20
Middling [2]	50	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	93	198	263	475	448	70	42
Strict Low Middling [2]	100	150	150	125	125	150	150	150	150	125	138	296	390	698	673	121	74
Low Middling [2]	125	200	200	175	200	200	200	200	200	175	188	386	498	1,013	958	188	113
Yellow Stained:																	
Good Middling	50	63	63	50	75	75	63	75	75	75	66	191	230	450	445	73	49
Strict Middling [2]	100	113	125	100	100	125	125	150	150	150	124	276	330	613	598	105	70
Middling [2]	125	163	175	150	150	175	200	200	200	175	171	374	433	740	755	149	95
Blue Stained:																	
Good Middling [2]	75	100	100	75	100	100	100	100	100	100	95	216	288	575	580	81	51
Strict Middling [2]	100	150	125	125	125	125	150	150	150	125	133	301	385	698	683	118	81
Middling [2]	125	200	175	175	150	150	200	200	200	150	173	391	483	840	835	168	112
Sales for week, bales	76	144	575	433	1,675	629	911	1,471	7,631	5,953	[3] 19,498	[3] 51,740	[3] 53,389	[3] 71,041	[3] 54,573	[3] 81,689	[3] 63,810

[1] The differences are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.
[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to sec. 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.
[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1, 1922, to Apr. 7, 1923, amounted to 3,324,770 bales, compared with 2,628,420 bales during the corresponding period in 1921–22; the average of sales for the corresponding period of three seasons beginning Aug. 1, 1920, was 2,763,911 bales.

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of March 26–31, 1923, With Comparisons.

City.	Mar. 26–31, 1923. Car lots.	Mar. 26–31, 1923. Wagon lots.	Mar. 27–Apr. 1, 1922. Car lots.	Mar. 27–Apr. 1, 1922. Wagon lots.	Mar. 28–Apr. 2, 1921. Car lots.	Mar. 28–Apr. 2, 1921. Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$56	$48	$46	$40	$16	$15
Raleigh, N. C.	54	50	47	45	.....	.....
Charleston, S. C.	55	49	.....	.....	16	16
Memphis, Tenn	54	50	45	42	21	18
Little Rock, Ark.	50–52	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pine Bluff, Ark	50	45	.....	.....	17	.....
Greenville, Miss	55	50	.....	.....	18	.....

During the years 1912 to 1919, Georgia ranked second among the cotton-producing States. In 1922 that State ranked sixth. In 1914 South Carolina ranked fourth, but in 1922 dropped to eighth place.

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports on April 6, 1923, with Comparisons.

At—	Apr. 3, 1914.	Apr. 6, 1917.	Apr. 5, 1918.	Apr. 4, 1919.	Apr. 9, 1920.	Apr. 8, 1921.	Apr. 7, 1922.	Apr. 6, 1923.	5-year average, Apr. 7, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	1,014	580	290	325	909	601	494	437	524
Manchester	59	49	26	43	175	85	44	45	74
Continent	980	429	139	320	485	454	541	300	388
Total	2,053	1,058	455	688	1,569	1,140	1,079	782	986

Sea-island cotton (Gossypium barbadense) is a native of tropical America. It has yellow flowers with purple spots, bolls mostly 3-locked, black seeds fuzzy only at the ends, and very long, silky fiber the length of which varies from 1½ to 2 inches.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act as amended, is shown in the following table:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Apr. 8, 1921.	Apr. 7, 1922.	Apr. 6, 1923.	Apr. 8, 1921.	Apr. 7, 1922.	Apr. 6, 1923.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....
Strict Good Middling	62	376	2,281	41	149	83
Good Middling	1,780	4,730	19,727	328	843	627
Strict Middling	11,871	16,641	14,007	3,861	4,857	6,479
Middling	41,038	26,766	5,453	8,897	10,504	2,548
Strict Low Middling	37,779	16,869	1,251	9,497	5,099	969
Low Middling	8,855	3,813	166	2,639	1,300	8
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	3,501	2,397	712	1,729	1,023	318
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	2,857	1,950	199	1,759	1,079	141
Good Middling Yellow Stained	32	12	2	3	4	3
Total	107,775	73,554	43,805	28,756	24,858	11,176

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on April 6 at the port of New York were 56,574 bales; on April 7, 1922, 82,336 bales; on April 8, 1921, 120,376 bales; at the port of New Orleans on April 6, 163,798 bales; on April 7, 1922, 262,002 bales; and on April 8, 1921, 405,422 bales.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at New Orleans and a poor demand at Memphis during the week April 2–7. Some of the sales reported in these two markets during the week were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Middling, full $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$30\frac{1}{2}$
Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$30\frac{3}{4}$
Middling, full, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	30
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	$30\frac{3}{4}$
Memphis:	
Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$29\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	29
Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	30
Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	34
Middling to Strict Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	33

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade of Middling, April 7, with Comparisons.

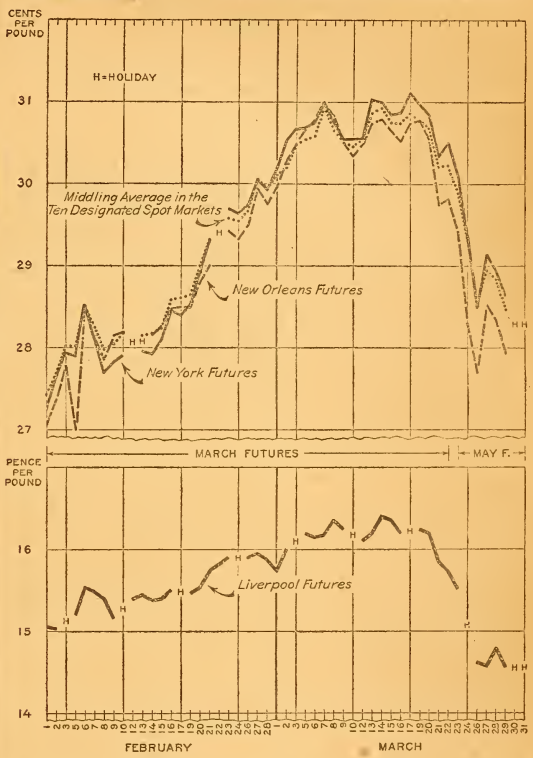
	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Apr. 7, 1923.	Apr. 8, 1922.	Apr. 9, 1921.	Apr. 7, 1923.	Apr. 8, 1922.	Apr. 9, 1921.
Middling short staple	*Cents.* 29.50	*Cents.* 16.63	*Cents.* 11.00	*Cents.* 29.50	*Cents.* 17.00	*Cents.* 11.50
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	50	150	100	Even.	200	250
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	100	375	300	150	500	.....
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	150	550	550	250	800	550
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	225	800	.....	450	1,000	.....
$1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$1\frac{3}{8}$ ins	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on April 6, for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, $39\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb.; No. 2, $38\frac{1}{2}$¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at $34\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, $32\frac{1}{2}$¢ for No. 2, and $30\frac{1}{2}$¢ for No: 3.

As the population of China is around 400,000,000 and in many regions there is a cotton loom in nearly every house, the domestic consumption of cotton is evidently very large, and estimates by the Government and by spinners probably deal only with the quantity that enters into trade, especially in the remote Provinces. It is generally assumed in cotton business circles of the world that the Chinese cotton crop averages about 4,000,000 bales.

The weight of the cotton bales exported from China averages around 500 pounds, or about the same as the American bale. The tare on the Chinese bale has been reported to be about 13 pounds.

Comparative Cotton Price Variations, for February and March.



The leading geographic division in farm value of crop production in 1922 was the West North Central, extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains, for which this value was $2,079,000,000, or 23.2% of the total for the United States. Following in order of value was the East North Central with $1,486,000,000, or 16.6% of the total; the West South Central with $1,399,000,000, or 15.6%; the South Atlantic with $1,166,000,000, or 13.0%; the East South Central with $942,000,000, or 10.5%; the Pacific with $677,000,000, or 7.5%; the Middle Atlantic with $617,000,000, or 6.9%; the Mountain with $400,000,000, or 4.5%; and New England with $195,000,000, or 2.2%.

Egypt Main Source of Imported Cotton.

A very large proportion of the foreign cotton consumed in the United States is grown in Egypt. It is used principally for mercerizing and for other processes that give a high finish to cloth; in the manufacture, without dyeing, of balbriggan underwear, and lace curtains in which the ecru shade is desired; for automobile tires; and in the manufacture of sewing thread and other similar articles which require a long fiber of great strength.

The imported Egyptian cotton comes into direct competition with the American-Egyptian cotton grown in the Southwest. Rough Peruvian cotton is used to some extent for mixing with wool in the making of wool textiles, while Chinese and Indian cottons are used to a very limited extent for mixing with the American Upland cotton in the manufacture of the cheaper grades of goods.

The total farm value of the 1922 American cotton crop, estimated at 9,890,000 running bales on December 1, 1922, was approximated at $1,192,461,000. The total farm value of the 1914 crop of 15,906,000 bales was $591,130,000.

Crop Reports

Winter Wheat Condition Less Than Average.

Winter wheat had a condition of 75.2 per cent of a normal condition on April 1, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture issued April 9. In every State the condition of this crop was below its 10-year average condition on April 1, except in New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Arizona, and in Texas where it was the same as average. The condition of 75.2 per cent for the United States compares with 78.4 per cent on April 1, 1922, with 91.0 per cent on April 1, 1921, and 84.1 per cent, the average condition for the preceding 10 years on April 1. There was a decrease of 4.3 points in condition from December 1, 1922, to April 1, as compared with an average decline in the preceding 10 years of 3.8 points between these dates.

Upon the assumption of average abandonment of acreage and average influences on the crop to harvest, the condition on April 1 indicates a production of about 572,317,000 bushels, compared with 586,204,000 bushels, the estimated production in 1922, with 600,316,000 bushels in 1921, and 565,905,000 bushels, the average of the preceding five years.

Conditions of winter wheat on April 1 throughout the central belt of States from Pennsylvania to eastern Kansas range quite uniformly between 75 per cent and 85 per cent rising to 90 per cent and above in the northern fringes of the belt from New York to Wisconsin, and also in the larger part of Iowa and northwestern Missouri. Conditions are also in the neighborhood of 90 per cent in most of the Pacific Northwest.

In the plains area extending from western Nebraska through western Kansas into the panhandle regions of Oklahoma and Texas conditions were extremely poor, owing to drouth last fall and winter, ranging from 50 per cent downward to complete failure. These conditions extend with lessening severity over the adjacent area, including southwestern Nebraska, the western half of Kansas, practically all of the Texas panhandle, eastern New Mexico, eastern Colorado, and southeastern Wyoming, in all of which territory the condition is below 65 per cent. Conditions below 65 per cent are also reported from central and southern Minnesota. A range of from 65 per cent to 75 per cent is shown from western Minnesota through South Dakota and into northern Nebraska, and similarly low conditions through the plains region immediately adjacent to the Continental Divide, from Montana to New Mexico. In the northern edge of the belt through the eastern and central regions and the Pacific Northwest most of the wheat is still under a blanket of snow. In Oregon more than 20,000 acres is reported as having been blown from the ground by the winter storms. In California the rains at the close of March have greatly improved a very bad condition resulting from a several months' lack of rainfall.

Owing to the extensive drouth or scanty rainfall last fall and winter, in many sections much wheat failed to germinate, or, barely germinating, perished from the rigors of the winter, so that the abandonment promises to be heavy, although irregular, from Ohio westward to Kansas and Nebraska. Hessian fly is reported from a number of States and greenbugs appear to be numerous in parts of Texas.

The average condition of rye on April 1 was 81.8 per cent of a normal, compared with 89 per cent on April 1, 1922, with 90.3 per cent on April 1, 1921, and with 88.6 per cent, the average condition for the preceding 10 years on April 1.

The condition of rye on April 1 indicates a production of approximately 75,784,000 bushels; the estimated production in 1922 was 95,497,000 bushels; the 1921 crop was 61,675,000 bushels, and the average of the preceding five years was 67,762,000 bushels.

The report of the condition of winter wheat and rye on April 1, and of the farm price of winter wheat on April 1, with comparisons with former years on April 1, appears by States in the accompanying table.

Condition of Winter Wheat and Rye and Farm Prices of Winter Wheat on April 1, 1923, with Comparisons.

State.	Winter wheat.						Rye, condition.			
	Condition.				Price Apr. 1.					
	Dec. 1, 1922.	Apr. 1.					Dec. 1, 1922.	Apr. 1.		
		10-year average.	1922	1923	1922	1923		10-year average.	1922	1923
	P. ct.	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*	*P. ct.*
Massachusetts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97	94	90	94
Connecticut	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	92	93	90	95
New York	93	89	85	90	125	128	92	90	89	91
New Jersey	78	88	90	89	131	131	85	90	93	92
Pennsylvania	79	89	92	84	125	124	83	90	91	89
Delaware	75	88	93	85	140	125	83	89	92	80
Maryland	77	88	89	83	131	125	83	88	90	88
Virginia	81	91	92	86	137	132	82	90	92	87
West Virginia	83	89	92	81	132	132	80	90	93	83
North Carolina	83	91	96	88	152	146	87	90	95	89
South Carolina	84	85	86	83	215	180	80	87	87	84
Georgia	89	87	91	86	163	160	91	89	92	87
Ohio	86	85	87	77	128	122	89	89	92	85
Indiana	90	83	90	78	125	123	92	89	92	83
Illinois	90	84	93	82	120	116	91	91	93	89
Michigan	90	84	83	83	123	119	92	88	88	85
Wisconsin	92	87	85	88	113	105	94	91	92	81
Minnesota	91	87	87	77	127	104	88	88	90	82
Iowa	91	86	92	87	108	101	94	92	93	91
Missouri	90	85	88	84	117	112	89	88	90	88
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	78	85	88	80
South Dakota	72	88	90	74	112	95	75	89	94	75
Nebraska	63	83	80	64	106	99	70	90	85	74
Kansas	73	79	65	64	121	101	78	85	65	65
Kentucky	89	87	94	85	135	131	89	89	93	88
Tennessee	83	86	95	85	135	132	82	86	92	85
Alabama	90	86	89	82	166	194	90	86	90	83
Mississippi	84	87	88	77	175	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	76	77	57	77	120	114	80	74	60	75
Oklahoma	80	82	64	80	107	103	82	84	67	78
Arkansas	83	88	86	83	122	125	82	89	86	85
Montana	59	88	70	71	111	94	61	91	80	72
Wyoming	70	91	85	75	106	88	70	94	93	76
Colorado	68	87	77	65	99	100	69	89	86	64
New Mexico	55	82	30	50	143	117	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	90	93	95	94	121	113	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	70	95	89	85	90	107	80	95	94	90
Nevada	90	95	88	92	99	140	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	81	94	92	91	106	103	85	95	96	95
Washington	77	89	85	84	110	105	89	94	90	88
Oregon	91	94	90	91	104	112	90	96	92	95
California	96	91	94	75	116	124	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	79.5	84.1	78.4	75.2	117.0	106.9	84.3	88.6	89.0	81.8

Trend of Farm Prices Upward.

The level of prices paid producers of the United States for the principal crops increased about 3.2 per cent during March. In the past 10 years the price level increased about 2.6 per cent during March. On April 1 the index figure of prices was about 20.3 per cent higher than a year ago, 21.4 per cent higher than two years ago, and 12.5 per cent lower than the average of the past 10 years on April 1.

Prices of meat animals (hogs, cattle, sheep, and chickens) to producers of the United States decreased 0.3 per cent from February 15 to March 15. In the past 10 years prices increased 4.9 per cent during a similar period. On March 15 the index figure of prices for meat animals was about 8.6 per cent lower than a year ago, 13.7 per cent lower than two years ago, and 21.8 per cent lower than the average of the past 10 years on March 15.

Time of Issuance and Scope of May Crop Report.

A summary of the May crop report of the United States Department of Agriculture will be issued on Tuesday, May 8, at 2.15 p. m. (eastern standard time). The report will give an estimate of the acreage of winter wheat remaining on May 1 to be harvested; acreage of tame and wild hay; the condition of winter wheat, rye, hay, and pastures; farm supplies of hay; the percentage done on May 1 of the total spring plowing contemplated; and the percentage of spring planting done on May 1, with comparisons. Also the estimates of condition and losses during the year from disease of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine; and losses from exposure of cattle and sheep.

The number of gins operated for the American cotton crop of 1922 is placed at 15,418, as compared with 162, in 191921.

Shortage of Farm Labor Indicated.

Farm labor offered a supply that was 88.4 per cent of the demand for such labor o. 11.6 per cent below the demand, the United States Department of Agriculture estimates as the result of an investigation for the date of April 1. This relative deficiency of farm labor follows a relative excess of such labor on April 1, 1922, when the supply was 11.4 per cent more than the demand, and also on April 1, 1921, when the excess was 8.8 per cent more. But, during the two years immediately following the war, the supply of such labor compared with the demand was 31.2 per cent below in 1920 and 17.1 per cent below in 1919.

The relationship of the supply of farm labor to the demand on April 1, expressed as a percentage of that demand, was lowest among the geographic divisions in the North Atlantic States, where the supply was 23.0 per cent below the demand. The east North Central States followed in order with 19.8 per cent below the demand, the South Atlantic States 11.9 per cent below, the South Central States 7.7 per cent below, the West North Central States 6.7 per cent below, and the Western States (the Mountain and Pacific) 2.9 per cent below.

The relative deficiency in farm labor supply was greatest in the northern industrial belt, extending from New England westward to the Mississippi River, and least in the Mountain and Pacific States. In no geographic division was the supply of this labor equal to the demand for it at current wages.

The accompanying table contains the farm labor supply and the demand for it, each expressed as a percentage of the normal supply or demand, and the supply expressed as a percentage of the demand, all for April 1 of the five years 1919–1923, and by States and geographic divisions.

Farm Labor Supply and Demand, April 1, 1919-1923.

State and geographic division.	Farm labor supply, per cent of normal.					Farm labor demand, per cent of normal.					Supply expressed as per cent of demand.				
	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923
Me.	90	70	92	103	86	98	92	91	93	92	92	76	101	111	93
N. H.	80	63	95	105	85	97	97	91	100	97	82	65	105	105	88
Vt.	80	75	88	102	83	103	103	88	94	102	78	75	90	109	81
Mass.	85	55	92	105	71	103	95	94	93	97	81	58	98	113	73
R. I.	88	59	85	97	70	103	100	100	88	95	85	59	85	110	74
Conn.	85	53	96	98	73	105	115	97	95	92	82	46	99	103	79
N. Y.	81	62	96	95	69	101	115	93	95	95	80	54	97	100	73
N. J.	82	58	93	98	71	98	110	95	95	96	84	53	98	103	74
Pa.	88	64	94	102	75	101	105	90	95	95	87	61	104	107	79
Del.	80	70	100	98	80	105	120	92	92	100	76	58	109	107	80
Md.	80	75	87	95	80	104	102	91	90	95	77	74	96	106	84
Va.	80	70	89	96	82	105	110	90	90	95	76	64	99	107	86
W. Va.	87	68	94	100	90	103	105	93	92	92	84	65	101	109	98
N. C.	82	71	95	96	90	102	105	87	93	97	80	68	103	103	93
S. C.	80	76	100	99	80	103	112	85	87	95	78	68	118	114	84
Ga.	85	75	95	98	76	105	106	80	80	90	81	71	119	122	84
Fla.	76	70	96	97	90	106	110	92	97	97	72	64	104	100	93
Ohio.	86	68	92	100	76	102	105	91	90	96	84	65	101	111	79
Ind.	90	70	94	101	77	102	104	89	92	97	88	67	106	110	79
Ill.	87	72	98	102	80	101	109	93	92	97	86	66	105	111	82
Mich.	85	60	94	100	65	100	104	87	90	92	85	58	108	111	71
Wis.	85	70	97	104	83	101	110	95	91	94	84	64	102	114	88
Minn.	86	77	97	103	89	103	108	92	89	97	83	71	105	116	92
Iowa.	90	84	99	102	89	101	109	92	94	97	89	77	108	109	92
Mo.	86	75	92	98	88	101	102	90	88	97	85	74	102	111	91
N. Dak.	81	80	99	103	88	99	94	85	84	93	82	85	116	123	95
S. Dak.	86	84	103	100	86	104	102	89	90	96	83	82	116	111	90
Nebr.	85	78	100	102	91	102	105	88	91	96	83	74	114	112	95
Kans.	81	71	94	102	92	97	97	83	87	90	84	73	113	117	102
Ky.	85	72	92	95	85	102	101	87	90	97	83	71	106	106	88
Tenn.	84	73	91	95	84	102	105	88	89	95	82	70	103	108	88
Ala.	85	70	95	95	81	105	110	81	87	93	81	64	117	110	87
Miss.	77	75	92	91	81	104	110	85	90	98	74	68	108	101	83
La.	85	73	92	94	87	103	103	78	91	95	83	71	118	103	91
Tex.	81	71	98	100	93	97	100	83	80	91	84	71	118	125	102
Okla.	85	70	97	103	93	93	99	78	80	85	89	71	124	129	113
Ark.	86	80	97	103	88	101	105	82	87	95	85	76	118	118	93
Mont.	85	74	105	103	80	105	87	67	75	87	81	85	157	137	92
Wyo.	90	85	111	109	90	105	100	86	85	91	86	85	129	128	99
Colo.	90	80	105	109	92	103	99	87	88	92	87	81	121	124	100
N. Mex.	90	85	107	110	94	100	100	85	80	95	90	85	126	138	99
Ariz.	90	80	110	112	98	105	140	75	85	96	86	57	147	132	102
Utah.	96	95	107	110	95	105	102	95	88	93	91	93	113	125	103
Nev.	90	90	98	100	90	102	105	95	94	95	88	86	103	106	95
Idaho.	88	84	104	109	92	100	99	88	85	92	88	85	118	127	100
Wash.	86	78	103	107	88	102	100	91	92	95	84	78	113	116	93
Oreg.	88	78	99	103	89	100	101	92	89	93	88	77	108	116	96
Calif.	93	84	99	107	94	103	104	93	93	93	90	81	106	111	98
N. Atl.	82.8	62.3	92.1	99.2	73.3	101.0	107.8	92.7	94.8	95.2	81.9	57.8	99.4	104.6	77.0
S. Atl.	81.9	72.5	94.3	97.3	83.0	103.9	107.4	86.6	88.4	94.2	78.8	67.5	108.9	110.1	88.1
E. N. Cent.	86.6	68.4	95.1	101.4	76.5	101.2	106.6	91.2	91.0	95.4	85.6	64.2	104.3	111.4	80.2
W. N. Cent.	85.6	77.8	95.6	101.1	89.1	100.9	103.4	89.1	89.3	95.5	84.8	75.2	108.4	113.2	93.3
S. Cent.	83.2	72.8	94.3	97.1	86.7	101.3	104.2	83.0	86.5	93.9	82.1	69.9	113.6	112.1	92.3
Western	90.0	82.1	102.3	107.0	91.3	102.4	101.5	89.0	89.9	94.0	87.9	80.9	114.9	119.0	97.1
U. S.	84.4	72.4	95.2	99.5	83.6	101.8	105.3	87.5	89.3	94.6	82.9	68.8	108.8	111.4	88.4

More Breeding Sows on Farms.

Increase of 6.7 per cent in breeding sows April 1 over April 1, 1922, is estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture. This indicates that the number of such sows on April 1 of this year was 13,256,000, compared with 12,424,000 breeding sows in the same month in 1922, with 11,187,000 breeding sows in 1921, and 11,417,000 breeding sows in 1920. The report of last year showed an increase of 11.1 per cent over the preceding year.

The present report shows that farmers have materially reduced the number of sows kept for spring pigs from their expressed intention reported on last December 1, which indicated that for the country as a whole farmers intended to breed 13.1 per cent more sows for spring pigs than farrowed in the spring of 1922.

The largest increase occurred in the Corn Belt States, South Dakota showing an increase of 17 per cent, Iowa, Kansas, and Indiana an increase of 10 per cent, Illinois 9 per cent, Nebraska and Missouri 8 per cent. In Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas there has been a material decrease in the number of brood sows compared with a year ago, probably due to the high prices of cotton and the increasing interest in that crop.

Number of Breeding Sows, April 1, 1920-1923.

[Numbers in thousands; i. e., 000 omitted.]

State.	Estimated number Apr. 1.			Apr. 1, 1923.	
	1920	1921	1922	Per cent of preceding year.	Estimated number.
Maine	12	10	10	107	11
New Hampshire	6	5	5	112	6
Vermont	11	10	10	108	11
Massachusetts	18	15	14	102	14
Rhode Island	2	2	2	100	2
Connecticut	9	8	8	95	8
New York	90	81	83	102	85
New Jersey	21	19	19	103	20
Pennsylvania	143	129	132	103	136
Delaware	5	4	4	98	4
Maryland	41	38	39	100	39
Virginia	119	105	106	105	111
West Virginia	45	43	42	103	43
North Carolina	181	172	172	104	179
South Carolina	129	124	126	100	126
Georgia	364	339	339	98	332
Florida	166	151	156	98	153
Ohio	494	469	525	104	546
Indiana	636	572	652	108	704
Illinois	930	930	1,004	109	1,094
Michigan	185	172	184	106	195
Wisconsin	402	382	405	107	433
Minnesota	618	612	661	104	687
Iowa	1,937	1,918	2,398	110	2,638
Missouri	677	697	795	108	859
North Dakota	127	135	144	110	158
South Dakota	546	551	716	117	838
Nebraska	781	820	894	108	966
Kansas	282	310	356	110	392
Kentucky	219	208	229	105	240
Tennessee	254	229	234	107	250
Alabama	228	210	200	98	196
Mississippi	218	207	207	101	209
Louisiana	197	197	197	97	191
Texas	390	406	410	97	398
Oklahoma	234	241	265	102	270
Arkansas	266	255	255	101	258
Montana	34	34	37	110	41
Wyoming	14	15	16	118	19
Colorado	80	80	88	110	97
New Mexico	16	17	17	75	13
Arizona	10	9	9	104	9
Utah	13	11	12	110	13
Nevada	4	4	4	105	4
Idaho	43	39	43	112	48
Washington	43	39	37	108	40
Oregon	38	35	34	104	35
California	139	128	129	105	135
United States	11,417	11,187	12,424	106.7	13,256

The average gross weight of the bales of the 1922 American cotton crop is placed at 501.7 pounds. The lightest bales coming from Florida, at 456.1 pounds, and the heaviest from Arizona, at 529.6 pounds.

Acreage, Yield per Acre, Production, Price, and Farm Value of Certain Commercial Truck Crops, 1919–1922.

Onions.

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.			Price.			Farm value.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
EARLY.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Per bushel.*	*Per bushel.*	*Per bushel.*			
California	3,300	2,000	2,950	298	245	260	983,400	490,000	767,000	$1.53	$1.28	$1.33	$1,504,600	$627,200	$1,020,100
Louisiana	1,080	1,010	1,100	158	206	260	170,600	208,100	220,000	.86	.93	1.30	146,700	197,700	286,000
Texas	12,446	10,503	11,900	256	207	196	3,186,200	2,174,100	2,332,400	1.42	.83	1.87	4,524,400	1,804,500	4,361,600
Total	16,826	13,513	15,950	258	213	208	4,340,200	2,872,200	3,319,400	1.42	.92	1.71	6,175,700	2,629,400	5,667,700
INTERMEDIATE.															
Iowa	1,577	1,235	1,600	350	205	380	552,000	253,200	608,000	.60	1.20	.84	331,200	303,800	510,700
Kentucky	900	1,000	1,000	370	300	225	333,000	300,000	225,000	1.05	.70	.88	349,600	210,000	198,000
New Jersey	2,610	2,380	2,360	240	250	250	626,400	595,000	590,000	1.25	1.15	1.24	783,000	684,200	731,600
Texas	750	1,000	1,500	250	275	250	187,500	275,000	375,000	1.10	1.15	.90	206,200	316,200	337,500
Virginia	950	1,120	1,315	320	280	225	304,000	313,600	295,900	1.50	1.13	1.25	456,000	354,400	369,900
Washington	1,395	1,284	1,530	410	300	320	572,000	385,200	489,600	.93	1.41	1.06	532,000	543,100	519,000
Total	8,182	8,019	9,305	315	265	278	2,574,900	2,122,000	2,583,500	1.03	1.14	1.03	2,658,000	2,411,700	2,666,700
LATE.															
California	8,350	7,754	6,525	325	225	250	2,713,800	1,744,600	1,631,200	.50	2.40	.57	1,356,900	2,442,400	929,800
Colorado	755	1,295	1,905	340	300	280	256,700	388,500	533,400	.72	1.53	1.12	184,800	594,400	597,400
Idaho	275	145	300	485	470	460	133,400	68,200	138,000	.35	1.62	1.14	46,700	110,500	157,300
Illinois	1,004	1,037	1,250	350	210	300	351,400	217,800	375,000	.81	1.28	.72	284,600	278,800	270,000
Indiana	5,265	4,179	5,604	398	265	413	2,095,500	1,107,400	2,314,500	.76	1.32	.61	1,592,600	1,461,800	1,411,800
Massachusetts	4,850	4,500	4,560	450	280	275	2,182,500	1,260,000	1,254,000	.54	1.44	.75	1,178,600	1,814,400	940,500
Michigan	1,441	1,350	1,733	350	225	511	504,400	303,800	885,600	.63	1.65	.60	317,800	501,300	531,400
Minnesota	1,545	1,416	1,511	300	200	350	463,500	283,200	528,800	.50	1.27	.59	231,800	356,700	312,000
New York	8,572	7,285	8,288	340	300	270	2,914,500	2,185,500	2,237,800	.69	1.60	.81	2,011,000	3,496,800	1,812,600
Ohio	5,961	5,078	5,685	340	225	400	2,026,700	1,142,600	2,274,000	.46	1.53	.50	932,300	1,748,200	1,137,000
Oregon	882	870	884	370	300	300	326,300	261,000	265,200	.70	1.07	.61	228,400	279,300	161,800
Pennsylvania	350	338	352	350	270	380	122,500	91,300	133,800	.32	2.00	1.31	39,200	182,600	175,300
Utah	120	124	140	480	440	400	57,600	54,600	56,000	.72	1.60	1.13	41,500	87,400	63,300
Wisconsin	1,175	1,010	1,034	360	300	350	423,000	303,000	361,900	.68	1.51	.54	287,600	457,500	195,400
Total	40,545	36,381	39,771	359	259	327	14,571,800	9,411,500	12,989,200	.60	1.47	.67	8,733,800	13,815,100	8,695,600
Grand total	65,553	57,913	65,026	328	249	291	21,486,900	14,405,700	18,892,100	.82	1.31	.90	17,567,500	18,856,200	17,030,000

Cabbage.

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.			Price.			Farm value.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
EARLY.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*			
California	7,860	7,315	7,325	7.1	7.0	6.0	55,800	51,200	44,000	$18.47	$13.84	$15.78	$1,030,600	$708,600	$694,300
Florida	9,285	5,367	11,060	6.8	6.0	7.0	63,100	32,200	77,400	42.40	25.60	20.80	2,675,400	824,300	1,609,900
Louisiana	1,605	1,585	1,955	8.2	6.4	6.0	13,200	10,100	11,700	40.20	13.42	10.97	530,600	135,500	128,300
Texas	16,250	11,210	14,425	4.8	4.0	5.0	78,000	44,800	72,100	29.70	7.21	8.57	2,316,600	323,000	617,900
Total	35,000	25,477	34,765	6.0	5.4	5.9	210,100	138,300	205,200	31.19	14.40	14.87	6,553,200	1,991,400	3,050,400
INTERMEDIATE.															
Alabama	1,085	1,600	2,200	7.8	8.0	8.5	8,500	12,800	18,700	39.00	27.76	22.50	331,500	355,300	420,800
Georgia	125	150	400	7.8	7.0	5.0	1,000	1,100	2,000	37.33	35.50	25.00	37,300	39,100	50,000
Illinois	1,605	1,325	975	8.1	5.0	8.0	13,000	6,600	7,800	18.15	26.64	12.61	236,000	175,800	98,400
Iowa	1,050	605	1,540	8.0	5.0	8.0	8,400	3,000	12,300	34.00	37.19	13.56	285,600	111,600	166,800
Kentucky	350	350	300	6.6	6.0	6.0	2,300	2,100	1,800	25.00	21.99	22.04	57,500	46,200	39,700
Maryland	2,185	2,055	2,750	5.8	4.8	5.0	12,700	9,900	13,800	18.00	24.70	15.00	228,600	244,500	207,000
Mississippi	1,810	1,365	4,460	8.4	6.0	5.0	15,200	8,200	22,300	34.20	39.47	27.65	519,800	323,700	616,600
Missouri	725	700	700	8.0	8.1	7.0	5,800	5,700	4,900	43.57	44.79	24.28	252,700	255,300	119,000
New Jersey	4,522	4,220	4,500	8.1	6.5	8.0	36,600	27,400	36,000	21.27	18.65	35.11	778,500	511,000	1,264,000
New Mexico	200	130	268	6.0	8.0	9.0	1,200	1,000	2,400	26.00	28.00	24.83	31,200	28,000	59,600
New York, Long Island	4,550	4,150	4,500	8.0	6.6	11.0	36,400	27,400	49,500	17.66	30.26	27.30	642,800	829,100	1,351,400
North Carolina	308	450	350	7.5	6.5	6.0	2,300	2,900	2,100	60.00	30.00	19.50	138,000	87,000	41,000
Ohio, Washington County	300	285	520	8.0	4.4	8.5	2,400	1,300	4,400	65.00	55.00	21.00	156,000	71,500	92,400
South Carolina	1,993	3,968	5,148	7.4	9.7	7.5	14,700	38,500	38,600	53.52	24.00	24.93	786,700	924,000	962,300
Tennessee	575	655	1,430	4.0	6.1	7.0	2,300	4,000	10,000	37.40	32.00	25.50	86,000	128,000	255,000
Virginia—Eastern Shore—Norfolk	2,840	4,195	4,500	5.8	8.8	8.0	16,500	36,900	36,000	45.62	36.72	20.82	752,700	1,355,000	749,500
Washington	1,026	920	950	10.2	8.0	9.0	10,500	7,400	8,600	22.40	44.27	23.86	235,200	327,600	205,200
Total	25,249	27,123	35,491	7.5	7.2	7.6	189,800	196,200	271,200	29.27	29.61	24.70	5,556,100	5,812,700	6,698,700
LATE.															
Colorado	4,390	3,995	5,145	15.1	11.7	12.0	66,300	46,700	61,700	9.04	24.55	5.89	599,400	1,146,500	363,400
Indiana	1,240	1,090	1,335	9.8	6.0	7.0	12,200	6,500	9,300	25.75	32.89	5.43	314,200	213,800	50,500
Michigan	1,970	1,612	3,025	10.7	6.5	11.0	21,100	10,500	33,300	14.78	22.73	5.01	311,900	238,700	166,800
Minnesota	3,003	2,651	3,471	8.9	5.0	9.0	26,700	13,300	31,200	21.19	22.50	5.87	565,800	299,200	183,100
New York	26,597	22,895	24,895	11.6	6.5	9.0	308,500	148,800	224,100	8.49	25.24	5.07	2,619,200	3,755,700	1,136,200
Ohio	2,535	1,883	2,035	9.9	6.0	8.0	25,100	11,300	16,300	12.17	21.20	8.37	305,500	239,600	136,400
Oregon	820	775	900	7.7	9.5	7.0	6,300	7,400	6,300	20.00	30.00	10.00	126,000	222,000	63,000
Pennsylvania	2,905	2,720	2,805	10.3	6.0	7.0	29,900	16,300	19,600	12.00	31.55	11.00	358,800	514,300	215,600
Virginia (southwest)	2,575	2,500	4,155	12.2	6.0	9.0	31,400	15,000	37,400	43.00	41.92	10.05	1,350,200	628,800	375,900
Wisconsin	15,137	10,540	16,575	10.0	6.0	11.0	151,400	63,200	182,300	8.51	23.61	4.72	1,288,400	1,492,200	860,500
Total	61,172	50,661	64,341	11.1	6.7	9.7	678,900	339,000	621,500	11.55	25.81	5.71	7,839,400	8,750,800	3,551,400
Grand total	121,421	103,261	134,597	8.9	6.5	8.2	1,078,800	673,500	1,097,900	18.49	24.58	12.11	19,948,700	16,554,900	13,300,500

Old cabbage supplies were so short last spring that only 100 carloads moved after March 15. The late March shipments this year averaged 15 cars per day, or about the same as the end-of-the-season movement in 1921.

Wheat production in 21 States of Mexico in 1922 amounted to 8,300,000 bushels, according to the Mexican Trade News. The only estimate made for 1921, 5,089,000 bushels, is incomplete, so that no comparison between the two years is possible.

Acreage, Yield per Acre, Production, Price, and Farm Value of Certain Commercial Truck Crops, 1919-1922—Continued.

Watermelons.

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.			Price.			Farm value.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
EARLY.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Number.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Per car.*	*Per car.*	*Per car.*			
Alabama	6,448	7,910	12,758	283	328	310	1,820	2,590	3,960	$123.00	$156.00	$97.00	$233,900	$404,000	$384,100
Arizona	500	1,200	1,200	405	360	340	200	430	410	150.00	155.00	193.00	30,000	66,600	54,500
California	7,550	10,465	11,200	450	400	425	3,400	4,190	4,760	250.00	240.00	170.00	850,000	1,005,600	809,200
Florida	27,340	19,696	35,440	374	360	380	10,220	6,880	13,470	239.00	241.00	333.00	2,442,600	1,658,100	4,485,500
Georgia	41,886	39,702	65,673	373	499	310	15,620	19,810	20,360	141.00	221.00	149.00	2,202,200	4,378,000	3,033,600
Mississippi	455	570	745	330	375	335	150	210	250	170.00	150.00	250.00	25,500	31,500	52,500
North Carolina	3,420	5,385	6,420	400	364	320	1,370	1,960	2,050	145.00	177.00	72.00	198,600	346,900	147,600
South Carolina	8,710	9,304	15,714	565	500	300	4,920	4,650	4,710	119.00	107.00	79.00	585,500	497,600	372,100
Texas	21,250	28,604	25,242	364	273	335	7,740	7,810	8,460	240.00	168.00	135.00	1,857,600	1,312,100	1,142,100
Total	117,559	122,236	174,392	387	397	335	45,440	48,530	58,430	185.00	200.00	180.00	8,416,100	9,700,400	10,491,200
LATE.															
Arkansas	4,085	4,465	3,595	350	330	310	1,430	1,470	1,090	187.00	125.00	179.00	267,400	183,800	195,100
Colorado	1,010	940	685	315	375	350	320	350	240	150.00	200.00	200.00	48,000	70,000	48,000
Delaware	1,579	1,495	1,700	431	416	250	680	620	420	200.00	157.00	138.00	136,000	97,300	58,000
Idaho	422	545	440	325	370	250	140	200	110	250.00	115.00	300.00	35,000	23,000	33,000
Illinois	2,905	2,975	3,750	349	375	325	1,010	1,120	1,220	139.00	138.00	229.00	140,400	154,600	279,400
Indiana	4,485	3,910	3,671	340	365	350	1,520	1,430	1,280	184.00	148.00	169.00	279,700	211,600	216,300
Iowa	2,273	2,485	2,305	360	392	350	820	970	810	112.00	90.00	122.00	91,800	87,300	98,800
Maryland	2,353	2,075	2,100	378	400	350	880	830	740	111.00	150.00	128.00	97,700	124,500	94,700
Missouri	10,665	12,125	11,930	407	385	310	4,340	4,670	3,700	160.00	90.00	72.00	694,400	420,300	266,400
New Jersey	1,065	1,050	1,060	430	400	425	460	420	450	150.00	200.00	305.00	69,000	84,000	137,200
Oklahoma	6,660	7,420	7,674	382	330	350	2,540	2,450	2,690	275.00	100.00	195.00	698,500	245,000	524,600
Virginia	3,445	3,540	3,405	366	375	350	1,260	1,330	1,190	218.00	150.00	130.00	274,700	199,500	154,700
Washington	600	500	750	400	350	400	240	180	300	138.00	125.00	172.00	33,100	22,500	51,600
Total	41,527	43,525	42,975	377	368	331	15,640	16,040	14,240	183.00	120.00	152.00	2,865,700	1,923,400	2,157,800
Grand total	159,086	165,761	217,367	384	389	334	61,080	64,570	72,670	185.00	180.00	174.00	11,281,800	11,623,800	12,649,00

Snap Beans.

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.			Price.			Farm value.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
EARLY.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Hampers.*	*Per hamper.*	*Per hamper.*	*Per hamper.*			
Alabama	750	641	750	95	89	144	71,200	57,000	108,000	$2.75	$1.95	$1.71	$195,800	$111,200	$184,700
California	3,653	3,654	4,000	308	358	175	1,125,100	1,308,100	700,000	1.60	1.54	1.84	1,800,200	2,014,500	1,288,000
Florida	8,109	7,960	12,319	105	125	102	851,400	995,000	1,256,500	1.88	2.05	2.10	1,600,600	2,039,800	2,638,600
Georgia	670	630	600	100	120	150	67,000	75,600	90,000	1.42	1.50	1.05	95,100	113,400	94,500
Louisiana	1,210	1,530	1,500	175	165	78	215,400	252,400	117,000	2.23	2.75	1.98	480,300	694,100	231,700
Mississippi	2,142	2,170	2,300	74	76	109	158,500	164,900	250,700	1.40	1.93	1.16	221,900	318,300	290,800
North Carolina	572	550	650	180	128	93	103,000	70,400	60,400	1.85	1.02	1.44	190,600	71,800	87,000
South Carolina	710	890	900	82	128	125	58,200	113,900	112,500	2.07	2.28	2.62	120,500	259,700	294,800
Texas	2,547	1,590	1,350	138	170	58	351,500	270,300	78,300	2.50	1.75	1.70	878,800	473,000	133,100
Virginia	2,665	2,505	3,000	182	175	198	485,000	438,400	594,000	2.12	1.81	1.17	1,028,200	793,500	695,000
Total	23,028	22,120	27,369	151	169	123	3,486,300	3,746,000	3,367,400	1.90	1.84	1.76	6,612,000	6,889,300	5,938,200
LATE.															
Arkansas	430	495	450	89	76	86	38,300	37,600	38,700	1.21	1.67	1.29	46,300	62,800	49,900
Connecticut	423	433	400	200	215	205	84,600	93,100	82,000	2.25	1.50	1.40	190,400	139,600	114,800
Illinois	1,060	930	900	164	170	117	173,800	158,100	105,300	2.00	1.28	1.25	347,600	202,400	131,600
Indiana	155	345	300	150	165	167	23,200	56,900	50,100	2.50	1.73	1.30	58,000	99,600	65,100
Kentucky	2,451	2,481	2,500	175	180	150	428,900	446,600	375,000	2.19	1.85	2.03	939,300	826,200	761,200
Maryland	4,197	4,755	4,850	265	142	142	1,112,200	675,200	688,700	1.39	1.56	1.11	1,546,000	1,053,300	764,500
Michigan	888	1,007	1,100	100	90	136	88,800	90,600	149,600	1.61	1.78	1.36	143,000	161,300	203,500
New Jersey	5,859	6,270	6,300	181	121	120	1,060,500	758,700	756,000	1.45	1.40	1.16	1,537,700	1,062,200	877,000
New York	2,625	2,038	2,100	154	170	142	404,200	346,500	298,200	1.25	1.50	1.42	505,200	519,800	423,400
Ohio	1,428	1,395	1,500	167	158	102	238,500	220,400	153,000	.98	1.91	1.55	233,700	421,000	237,200
Pennsylvania	1,645	1,634	1,800	125	183	200	205,600	299,000	360,000	2.00	1.50	1.53	411,200	448,500	550,800
Wisconsin	1,414	2,415	2,500	158	158	225	223,400	381,600	562,500	2.25	2.25	1.08	502,600	858,600	607,500
Total	22,575	24,198	24,700	181	147	147	4,082,000	3,564,300	3,619,100	1.58	1.64	1.32	6,461,000	5,855,300	4,786,500
Grand total	45,603	46,318	52,069	166	158	134	7,568,300	7,310,300	6,986,500	1.73	1.74	1.54	13,073,000	12,744,600	10,724,700

Chicken Eggs Important Source of Cash Income.

Chicken eggs are a source of cash income to the farmer and often to the farmer's wife, the importance of which is brought home when it is realized that about 1,962,000,000 dozen chicken eggs were produced on farms in 1922, according to the estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. But not all of these were sold. Perhaps 113,000,000 dozen were "set" for the production of the chickens that were raised, besides the consumption of eggs by farmers' families as food. The entire production of chicken eggs in 1922 is valued at almost precisely $500,000,000, and a large fraction of this amount was realized as cash income.

Rice dealers of Indo China are urging the French Government to encourage the use of rice in France as a substitute for wheat, in carrying out the law which fixes the minimum milling percentage and specifies substitutes for wheat flour manufactured and sold in France, reports the American consul at Saigon, Indo China.

Arizona's Lettuce Shipments Heavy.

To March 31 Arizona had shipped 515 cars of lettuce, whereas to the same time last year only 153 carloads had come from that State and only 40 carloads in 1921.

The average farm price of the milk sold from the farms of this country during a year, according to the estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, was 29.24¢ per gallon in 1919, 30.10¢ in 1920, 22.19¢ in 1921, and 19.09¢ in 1922.

A tobacco expert from the Government of Victoria in Australia will visit the United States in the near future with a view to arranging for the settlement in Victoria of a number of families who are thoroughly versed in tobacco culture and who will be able to assist in the improvement and development of the tobacco industry of that State.

Acreage, Yield per Acre, Production, Price, and Farm Value of Certain Commercial Truck Crops, 1919-1922—Continued.

Lettuce.

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.			Price.			Farm value.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
EARLY.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Crates or hampers.*	*Crates or hampers.*	*Crates or hampers.*	*Crates or hampers.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Per crate or hamper.*	*Per crate or hamper.*	*Per crate or hamper.*			
Arizona	525	626	1,100	255	246	285	133,900	154,000	313,500	$0.72	$1.35	$1.15	$96,400	$207,900	$360,500
California	17,880	15,336	19,965	258	335	325	4,613,000	5,137,600	6,488,600	.97	1.05	1.09	4,474,600	5,394,500	7,072,600
Florida	3,505	3,060	3,053	470	547	550	1,647,400	1,673,800	1,679,200	1.19	1.32	1.20	1,960,400	2,209,400	2,015,000
Texas	1,162	1,020	1,393	243	224	185	282,400	228,500	257,700	1.19	.74	.89	336,100	169,100	229,400
Total	23,072	20,042	25,511	239	359	343	6,676,700	7,193,900	8,739,000	1.03	1.11	1.11	6,867,500	7,980,900	9,677,500
INTERMEDIATE.															
New Jersey—first crop	167	171	209	332	310	345	55,400	53,000	69,000	1.76	1.14	.90	97,500	60,400	62,100
North Carolina	505	760	1,175	308	307	300	155,500	233,300	352,500	3.11	2.50	2.50	483,600	583,200	881,200
South Carolina	740	1,337	1,747	266	300	260	196,800	401,100	454,200	2.74	2.61	2.50	539,200	1,046,900	1,135,500
Virginia	85	216	130	273	.312	250	23,200	67,400	32,500	2.55	2.00	2.55	59,200	134,800	82,900
Total	1,497	2,484	3,252	288	304	279	430,900	754,800	908,200	2.74	2.42	2.38	1,179,500	1,825,300	2,161,700
LATE.															
Colorado	730	900	4,973	250	270	180	182,500	243,000	895,100	1.80	1.50	1.50	328,500	364,500	1,342,600
Idaho	75	400	1,800	230	250	270	17,200	100,000	486,000	1.80	1.75	1.60	31,000	175,000	777,600
Michigan	265	364	367	216	300	250	57,200	109,200	91,800	1.01	1.25	1.50	57,800	136,500	137,700
Minnesota	100	100	170	260	265	270	26,000	26,500	45,900	1.50	1.50	1.45	39,000	39,800	66,600
New Jersey—second crop	818	896	800	332	329	325	271,600	294,800	260,000	1.75	1.90	1.06	475,300	560,100	275,600
New York—Long Island	480	480	525	328	292	356	157,400	140,200	186,900	1.80	1.50	1.12	283,300	210,300	209,300
New York—others	4,210	4,640	5,180	345	385	300	1,452,400	1,786,400	1,554,000	1.23	1.62	1.05	1,786,500	2,894,000	1,631,700
Pennsylvania	60	55	60	263	385	325	15,800	21,200	19,500	1.54	2.23	1.64	24,300	47,300	32,000
Washington	728	1,078	1,360	245	375	325	178,400	404,200	442,000	1.75	2.00	1.50	312,200	808,400	663,000
Total	7,466	8,913	15,235	317	351	261	2,358,500	3,125,500	3,981,200	1.41	1.68	1.29	3,337,900	5,235,900	5,136,100
Grand total	32,035	31,439	43,998	296	352	310	9,466,100	11,074,200	13,628,400	1.20	1.36	1.25	11,384,900	15,042,100	16,975,300

Cantaloupes.

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.			Price.			Farm value.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
EARLY.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Crates.*	*Per crate.*	*Per crate.*	*Per crate.*			
California—Southern District	23,367	23,450	33,600	182	173	140	4,252,800	4,056,800	4,704,000	$1.83	$1.63	$1.50	$7,782,600	$6,612,600	$7,056,000
Florida	1,148	718	735	124	150	100	142,400	107,700	73,500	.75	1.62	2.69	106,800	174,500	197,700
Georgia	1,331	1,520	7,540	164	195	100	218,300	296,400	754,000	1.45	1.33	1.94	316,500	394,200	1,462,800
Texas	620	800	770	162	98	150	100,400	78,400	115,500	3.00	1.50	.69	301,200	117,600	79,700
Total	26,466	26,488	42,645	178	171	132	4,713,900	4,539,300	5,647,000	1.80	1.61	1.56	8,507,100	7,298,900	8,796,200
INTERMEDIATE.															
Alabama	290	300	300	140	120	60	40,600	36,000	18,000	2.00	1.10	1.11	81,200	39,600	20,000
Arizona	2,740	3,882	4,500	170	172	150	465,800	667,700	675,000	1.75	1.25	1.50	815,200	834,600	1,012,500
Arkansas	7,743	10,288	7,513	79	87	65	611,700	895,100	488,300	2.20	1.46	1.29	1,345,700	1,306,800	629,900
California—Turlock	8,450	6,500	7,000	170	156	175	1,436,500	1,014,000	1,225,000	.93	.90	1.06	1,335,900	912,600	1,298,500
Delaware	2,365	3,502	4,085	111	105	155	262,500	367,700	633,200	.90	1.18	.64	236,200	433,900	405,200
Illinois	865	883	883	67	81	160	58,000	71,500	141,300	1.25	.86	1.42	72,500	61,500	200,600
Indiana	4,065	3,550	3,600	83	92	110	337,400	326,600	396,000	1.24	1.48	1.43	418,400	483,400	566,300
Maryland	4,781	5,475	5,995	72	88	160	344,200	481,800	959,200	1.28	1.12	1.26	440,600	539,600	1,208,600
Missouri	565	915	885	83	98	100	46,900	89,700	88,500	2.00	1.62	1.22	93,800	145,300	108,000
Nevada	150	350	1,400	146	80	90	21,900	28,000	126,000	1.65	1.35	1.34	36,100	37,800	168,800
North Carolina	1,910	2,877	3,965	116	126	110	221,600	362,500	436,200	1.03	1.30	1.30	228,200	471,200	567,100
Oklahoma	.....	200	400	.....	125	60	.....	25,000	24,000	.....	1.25	.82	.....	31,200	19,700
South Carolina	790	1,225	1,508	100	90	100	79,000	110,200	150,800	1.16	1.38	1.07	91,600	152,100	161,400
Total	34,714	39,947	42,034	113	112	128	3,926,100	4,475,800	5,361,500	1.32	1.22	1.19	5,195,400	5,449,600	6,366,600
LATE.															
Colorado	8,281	8,200	14,000	150	182	100	1,242,200	1,492,400	1,400,000	1.60	.84	1.44	1,987,500	1,253,600	2,016,000
Iowa	590	500	1,025	87	79	80	51,300	39,500	82,000	1.50	1.25	.50	77,000	49,400	41,000
Michigan	980	930	1,475	86	75	115	84,300	69,800	169,600	2.00	1.70	1.05	168,600	118,700	178,100
New Jersey	4,380	4,515	3,725	77	90	75	337,300	406,400	279,400	.84	.97	.80	283,300	394,200	223,500
New Mexico	2,515	1,000	1,100	200	180	125	503,000	180,000	137,500	1.25	.85	1.50	628,800	153,000	206,200
Tennessee	771	745	1,078	72	88	70	55,500	65,600	75,500	1.38	1.25	.72	76,600	82,000	54,400
Virginia	790	795	725	84	75	77	66,400	59,600	55,800	2.21	1.50	1.20	146,700	89,400	67,000
Washington	710	420	1,050	174	184	150	123,500	77,300	157,500	1.50	1.20	.85	185,200	92,800	133,900
Total	19,017	17,105	24,178	130	140	97	2,463,500	2,390,600	2,357,300	1.44	.93	1.24	3,553,700	2,233,100	2,920,100
Grand total	80,197	83,540	108,857	138	137	123	11,103,500	11,405,700	13,365,800	1.55	1.31	1.35	17,256,200	14,981,600	18,082,900

Increased production of potatoes in Germany was urged at a February meeting of the German Potato Growers' Association in Berlin. Extensions of dehydration and the manufacture of potato flour and other secondary products were suggested. A resolution was also adopted asking the Government to reduce railway freight rates on seed potatoes and fertilizers and to remove as far as possible all restrictions upon the manufacture of potato products.

Wisconsin State grades for American cheese have now been in effect for a year and considerable improvement in the quality of cheese from that State has been noted.

Red cabbage is not in very great or constant demand. From one to six cars are about all that a large city market requires in a year, smaller consuming centers taking only one to three carloads. Red cabbage is used principally for pickling and for coleslaw. It is sold mainly for home use to buyers in Italian and German sections of large cities. The price per ton usually ranges higher than that of standard white varieties of cabbage.

Average production of cowpeas per farm in the United States is only 1,010 pounds as computed from the agricultural reports of the Bureau of the Census.

Acreage, Yield per Acre, Production, Price, and Farm Value of Certain Commercial Truck Crops, 1919-1922—Continued.

Potatoes.

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.			Price.			Farm value.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
EARLY.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*	*Per bu.*			
Alabama	3,185	4,013	11,749	96	110	110	305,800	441,400	1,292,400	$2.68	$1.20	$1.08	$819,500	$529,700	$1,395,800
Arizona	1,250	1,200	2,500	55	82	82	68,800	98,400	205,000	1.90	1.68	1.20	130,700	165,300	246,000
California	25,480	28,342	28,342	124	124	132	3,159,500	3,514,400	3,741,100	3.48	1.08	.80	10,995,100	3,795,600	2,992,900
Florida	22,987	16,700	28,240	96	96	110	2,206,800	1,603,200	3,106,400	3.08	2.20	2.12	6,796,900	3,527,000	6,585,600
Georgia	2,004	1,885	2,660	82	69	116	164,300	130,100	308,600	2.00	1.20	1.20	328,600	156,100	370,300
Louisiana	13,168	10,767	11,595	69	82	96	908,600	882,900	1,113,100	2.16	1.32	.92	1,962,600	1,165,400	1,024,100
Mississippi	1,382	1,223	1,430	69	82	110	95,400	100,300	157,300	2.52	1.00	1.28	240,400	100,300	201,300
North Carolina	18,590	17,747	17,580	124	124	138	2,305,200	2,200,600	2,426,000	2.36	1.08	1.36	5,440,300	2,376,600	3,299,400
South Carolina	11,845	9,890	18,030	165	165	138	1,954,400	1,631,500	2,612,200	3.36	1.20	1.44	6,566,800	1,958,200	3,761,700
Texas	14,190	10,877	15,680	69	82	69	979,100	891,900	1,081,900	2.28	2.04	1.12	2,232,300	1,819,500	1,211,700
Virginia	92,210	93,608	98,200	110	124	110	10,143,100	11,607,400	10,802,000	2.88	.88	1.24	29,212,100	10,214,500	13,394,500
Total	206,291	196,252	236,996	108	118	113	22,291,000	23,102,400	26,846,100	2.90	1.12	1.28	64,725,300	25,808,200	34,483,300
INTERMEDIATE.															
Arkansas	2,318	2,040	1,737	96	55	116	222,500	112,200	201,500	2.52	1.48	1.60	560,700	166,100	322,400
Kansas	8,580	15,780	17,600	138	96	91	1,184,000	1,514,900	1,601,600	2.56	.88	.72	3,031,000	1,333,100	1,153,200
Kentucky	9,375	9,850	10,875	96	69	110	900,000	679,600	1,196,200	1.40	1.00	1.20	1,260,000	679,600	1,435,400
Maryland	11,805	12,060	13,525	138	124	138	1,629,100	1,499,200	1,866,400	2.28	.92	.92	3,714,300	1,379,300	1,717,100
Missouri	1,600	2,600	3,300	110	82	82	176,000	213,200	287,000	2.64	.76	.84	464,600	162,000	241,100
New Jersey	42,480	44,510	46,560	138	124	165	5,862,200	5,519,200	7,682,400	1.72	1.32	.68	10,083,000	7,285,300	5,224,000
Oklahoma	4,275	6,255	6,560	82	41	96	350,600	256,500	629,800	2.64	1.56	1.08	925,600	400,100	680,200
Utah	2,150	2,700	3,600	231	184	182	496,600	496,800	655,200	1.76	.80	.48	874,000	397,400	314,500
Total	82,583	95,825	103,957	131	107	136	10,821,000	10,291,600	14,120,100	1.93	1.15	.79	20,913,200	11,802,900	11,087,900
Grand total	288,874	292,077	340,863	115	114	120	33,112,000	33,394,000	40,966,200	2.59	1.13	1.11	85,638,500	37,611,100	45,571,200

Strawberries.

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.			Price.			Farm value.		
	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922	1920	1921	1922
EARLY.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*	*Quarts.*	*Per qt.*	*Per qt.*	*Per qt.*			
Alabama	1,400	1,600	2,400	1,440	2,016	2,088	2,016,000	3,226,000	5,011,000	$0.18	$0.18	$0.16	$362,900	$580,700	$801,800
Florida	1,200	1,000	2,200	1,984	1,440	1,984	2,381,000	1,440,000	4,365,000	.24	.38	.26	571,400	547,200	1,134,900
Louisiana	6,500	8,200	11,200	1,687	2,049	1,824	10,920,000	16,728,000	20,429,000	.28	.27	.18	3,057,600	4,516,600	3,677,200
Mississippi	800	700	800	1,824	1,440	2,016	1,459,000	1,008,000	1,613,000	.14	.18	.17	204,300	181,400	274,200
Texas	400	500	600	1,560	1,440	1,560	624,000	720,000	936,000	.13	.29	.26	81,100	208,800	243,400
Total	10,300	12,000	17,200	1,689	1,927	1,881	17,400,000	23,122,000	32,354,000	.25	.26	.19	4,277,300	6,034,700	6,131,500
INTERMEDIATE.															
Arkansas	9,100	14,200	18,300	1,560	1,440	1,680	14,196,000	20,448,000	30,744,000	.18	.15	.15	2,555,300	3,067,200	4,611,600
California	3,200	3,200	3,300	2,160	2,592	2,496	6,912,000	8,294,000	8,237,000	.17	.24	.17	1,175,000	1,990,600	1,400,500
Delaware	3,700	4,500	5,000	1,664	1,920	2,080	6,157,000	8,640,000	10,400,000	.16	.14	.11	985,000	1,209,600	1,144,000
Illinois	3,200	3,300	3,200	1,440	1,200	1,680	4,608,000	3,960,000	5,376,000	.20	.16	.10	921,600	633,600	537,600
Kentucky	3,400	4,200	4,500	1,560	1,800	2,040	5,304,000	7,560,000	9,180,000	.21	.20	.15	1,113,800	1,512,000	1,377,000
Maryland	7,900	8,700	9,300	1,600	1,856	1,920	12,640,000	16,147,000	17,856,000	.18	.16	.13	2,275,200	2,583,500	2,321,300
Missouri	5,400	7,000	10,000	1,488	1,440	1,872	8,035,000	10,080,000	18,720,000	.24	.17	.10	1,928,400	1,713,600	1,872,000
North Carolina	1,900	1,900	3,400	2,080	2,240	2,720	3,952,000	4,256,000	9,248,000	.18	.26	.21	711,400	1,106,600	1,942,100
South Carolina	100	100	100	1,920	1,920	2,240	192,000	192,000	224,000	.28	.23	.21	53,800	44,200	47,000
Tennessee	11,100	13,500	19,400	1,680	1,680	2,160	18,648,000	22,680,000	41,904,000	.17	.20	.13	3,170,200	4,536,000	5,447,500
Virginia	2,100	2,800	5,100	1,792	2,496	2,880	3,763,000	6,989,000	14,688,000	.20	.20	.15	752,600	1,397,800	2,203,200
Total	51,100	63,400	81,600	1,652	1,723	2,041	84,407,000	109,246,000	166,577,000	.19	.18	.14	15,642,400	19,794,700	22,903,600
LATE.															
Indiana	2,000	1,900	1,800	1,824	1,200	1,800	3,648,000	2,280,000	3,240,000	.20	.22	.12	729,600	501,600	388,800
Iowa	2,600	2,600	3,000	1,776	1,440	1,680	4,618,000	3,744,000	5,040,000	.17	.21	.18	785,100	786,200	907,200
Kansas	300	300	300	1,872	1,200	1,680	562,600	360,000	504,000	.18	.17	.14	101,200	61,200	70,600
Michigan	5,900	6,600	5,800	1,680	1,200	1,680	9,912,000	7,920,000	9,744,000	.24	.15	.09	2,378,900	1,188,000	877,000
New Jersey	5,200	5,500	5,600	1,600	1,600	1,600	8,320,000	8,800,000	8,960,000	.22	.22	.10	1,830,400	1,936,000	896,000
New York	3,700	3,900	3,900	1,600	1,920	2,080	5,920,000	7,488,000	8,112,000	.23	.23	.09	1,361,600	1,722,200	730,100
Ohio	2,800	2,900	2,700	1,752	1,728	1,632	4,906,000	5,011,000	4,406,000	.18	.25	.11	883,100	1,252,800	484,700
Oregon	3,000	3,600	3,400	1,728	2,160	1,920	5,184,000	7,776,000	6,528,000	.35	.20	.12	1,814,400	1,555,200	783,400
Pennsylvania	3,100	3,100	2,900	1,560	1,920	1,800	4,836,000	5,952,000	5,220,000	.23	.25	.14	1,112,300	1,488,000	730,800
Washington	2,900	3,200	3,000	1,704	2,280	2,160	4,942,000	7,296,000	6,480,000	.28	.17	.17	1,383,800	1,240,300	1,101,600
Wisconsin	600	600	600	1,872	1,320	1,800	1,123,000	792,000	1,080,000	.18	.15	.11	202,100	118,800	118,800
Total	32,100	34,200	33,000	1,681	1,678	1,797	53,971,000	57,419,000	59,314,000	.23	.21	.12	12,582,500	11,850,300	7,089,000
Grand total	93,500	109,600	131,800	1,666	1,732	1,959	155,778,000	189,787,000	258,245,000	.21	.20	.14	32,502,200	37,679,700	36,124,100

Crop production in the South in 1922 had a farm value of $3,506,000,000, as estimated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The geographic divisions which together are known as the North Central States—extending from the Appalachian to the Rocky Mountains—had a crop production valued at $3,565,000,000. The entire United States outside of the South and of the West North Central States—extending from the Mississippi River to the Rocky Mountains—produced crops in 1922 with a value of $3,378,000,000, or less than the South's production.

Sweet clover grows wild in many States, but the production of seed on an important scale is confined in general to areas that produce a surplus of alfalfa seed and also to isolated sections in North Dakota, Kentucky, Alabama, and Mississippi.

Farmers' chickens produced wealth valued at $854,000,000 in 1922 if the value of the chickens raised is added to the value of the eggs produced, according to the estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The combined value was as high as $1,183,000,000 in 1920. During the last two years the value of the chickens raised has increased from 36% of the total value of the two classes of products in 1920 to 40% in 1921 and to 41% in 1922. Chickens declined in price from 1920 to 1922 less than eggs did, and, besides, farmers were increasing the size of their flocks.

The purity and germination tests of the best brand or grade of seed offered by a seedsman vary somewhat from year to year and even in the same season, depending upon climatic and other conditions prior to, at, and subsequent to harvesting and thrashing.

Production of Important Crops in the Five Leading States, 1920–1922.

Corn.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
	1,000 bus.			*1,000 bus.*			*1,000 bus.*	
U. S.	3,208,534	100.0	U. S.	3,068,569	100.0	U. S.	2,890,712	100.0
Iowa	473,800	14.8	Iowa	430,500	14.0	Iowa	455,535	15.8
Ill.	314,133	9.8	Ill.	305,066	10.0	Ill.	313,074	10.8
Nebr.	255,528	8.0	Nebr.	207,732	6.8	Nebr.	182,400	6.3
Mo.	212,672	6.6	Mo.	182,880	6.0	Ind.	176,305	6.1
Ind.	195,777	6.1	Ind.	169,348	5.5	Mo.	175,275	6.1
5 States		45.3	5 States		42.3	5 States		45.1

Winter Wheat.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
U. S.	610,597	100.0	U. S.	600,316	100.0	U. S.	586,204	100.0
Kans.	142,866	23.4	Kans.	128,564	21.4	Kans.	122,737	20.9
Nebr.	58,029	9.5	Nebr.	57,559	9.6	Nebr.	57,159	9.8
Okla.	54,080	8.9	Okla.	47,325	7.9	Ill.	53,025	9.0
Ill.	41,450	6.8	Ill.	44,226	7.4	Mo.	38,750	6.6
Mo.	37,562	6.2	Wash.	43,245	7.2	Ohio	35,224	6.0
5 States		54.8	5 States		53.5	5 States		52.3

Spring Wheat.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
U. S.	222,430	100.0	U. S.	214,589	100.0	U. S.	270,007	100.0
N. Dak.	80,244	36.1	N. Dak.	80,750	37.6	N. Dak.	123,234	45.6
Minn.	26,600	12.0	Mont.	27,480	12.8	S. Dak.	38,188	14.1
S. Dak.	25,470	11.5	S. Dak.	24,930	11.6	Mont.	34,001	12.6
Mont.	23,770	10.7	Minn.	21,650	10.1	Minn.	25,345	9.4
Wash.	17,065	7.7	Idaho	16,800	7.8	Idaho	15,617	5.8
5 States		78.0	5 States		79.9	5 States		87.5

All Wheat.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
U. S.	833,027	100.0	U. S.	814,905	100.0	U. S.	856,211	100.0
Kans.	143,078	17.2	Kans.	128,695	15.8	N. Dak.	123,234	14.4
N. Dak.	80,244	9.6	N. Dak.	80,750	9.9	Kans.	122,887	14.4
Nebr.	60,480	7.3	Nebr.	59,875	7.3	Nebr.	59,838	7.0
Okla.	54,080	6.5	Wash.	58,245	7.1	Ill.	55,432	6.5
Ill.	45,492	5.5	Okla.	47,325	5.8	Mont.	40,370	4.7
5 States		46.1	5 States		45.9	5 States		47.0

Oats.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
U. S.	1,496,281	100.0	U. S.	1,078,341	100.0	U. S.	1,215,496	100.0
Iowa	229,866	15.4	Iowa	164,840	15.3	Iowa	222,851	18.3
Ill.	171,193	11.4	Ill.	121,741	11.3	Minn.	142,746	11.7
Minn.	138,825	9.3	Minn.	99,480	9.2	Ill.	110,010	9.1
Wis.	107,878	7.2	Nebr.	70,054	6.5	Wis.	101,558	8.4
Nebr.	83,040	5.5	Wis.	63,958	5.9	N. Dak.	78,804	6.5
5 States		48.8	5 States		48.2	5 States		54.0

Barley.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
U. S.	189,332	100.0	U. S.	154,946	100.0	U. S.	186,118	100.0
Calif.	28,750	15.2	Calif.	29,700	19.2	Calif.	36,864	19.8
S. Dak.	25,700	13.6	S. Dak.	19,040	12.3	N. Dak.	25,704	13.8
Minn.	22,375	11.8	Minn.	18,700	12.1	Minn.	24,062	12.9
N. Dak.	19,530	10.3	N. Dak.	16,983	11.0	S. Dak.	21,896	11.8
Kans.	19,482	10.3	Kans.	14,560	9.4	Kans.	19,332	10.4
5 States		61.2	5 States		64.0	5 States		68.7

Rye.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
U. S.	60,490	100.0	U. S.	61,675	100.0	U. S.	95,497	100.0
Mich.	9,849	16.3	Minn.	11,200	18.2	N. Dak.	24,506	25.7
N. Dak.	9,740	16.1	N. Dak.	10,230	16.6	Minn.	21,926	23.0
Minn.	8,806	14.6	Mich.	8,346	13.5	Mich.	8,294	8.7
Wis.	6,160	10.2	Wis.	5,046	8.2	S. Dak.	7,902	8.3
Ind.	3,892	6.4	Ind.	3,978	6.4	Wis.	7,139	7.5
5 States		63.6	5 States		62.9	5 States		73.2

Cotton.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
	1,000 bales.			*1,000 bales.*			*1,000 bales.*	
U. S.	13,440	100.0	U. S.	7,954	100.0	U. S.	9,964	100.0
Tex.	4,345	32.3	Tex.	2,198	27.6	Tex.	3,290	33.0
S. C.	1,623	12.1	Miss.	813	10.2	Ark.	1,040	10.4
Ga.	1,415	10.5	Ark.	797	10.0	Miss.	1,010	10.1
Okla.	1,336	9.9	Ga.	787	9.9	N. C.	852	8.6
Ark.	1,215	9.0	N. C.	776	9.8	Ala.	835	8.4
5 States		73.8	5 States		67.5	5 States		70.5

Peanuts.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
	1,000 lbs.			*1,000 lbs.*			*1,000 lbs.*	
U. S.	841,474	100.0	U. S.	829,307	100.0	U. S.	623,507	100.0
Ala.	183,700	21.8	Ala.	181,500	21.9	N. C.	113,665	18.2
Ga.	160,832	19.1	Ga.	133,320	16.1	Ala.	112,750	18.1
N. C.	127,386	15.1	N. C.	129,579	15.6	Ga.	98,320	15.4
Tex.	125,280	14.9	Va.	125,460	15.1	Tex.	96,329	15.4
Va.	110,390	13.1	Tex.	123,825	14.9	Va.	78,000	12.5
5 States		84.0	5 States		83.6	5 States		79.6

Clover Seed.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
	1,000 bus.			*1,000 bus.*			*1,000 bus.*	
U. S.	1,944	100.0	U. S.	1,538	100.0	U. S.	1,875	100.0
Ill.	333	17.1	Ohio	206	13.4	Ill.	315	16.8
Wis.	327	16.8	Ill.	200	13.0	Mich.	240	12.8
Iowa	284	14.6	Iowa	173	11.2	Wis.	229	12.2
Ohio	254	13.1	Mich.	172	11.2	Ohio	227	12.1
Mich.	176	9.1	Wis.	167	10.9	Iowa	224	11.9
5 States		70.7	5 States		59.7	5 States		65.8

Apples.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
U. S.	223,677	100.0	U. S.	99,002	100.0	U. S.	203,628	100.0
N. Y.	47,087	21.1	Wash.	29,062	29.4	N. Y.	36,090	17.7
Wash.	21,502	9.6	N. Y.	13,500	13.6	Wash.	25,678	12.6
Pa.	18,584	8.3	Oreg.	6,667	6.7	Mich.	11,850	5.8
Mich.	16,500	7.4	Calif.	6,500	6.6	Pa.	11,400	5.6
Ohio	13,960	6.2	Mich.	6,317	6.4	Ill.	9,720	4.8
5 States		52.6	5 States		62.7	5 States		46.5

Apples, Commercial.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
	1,000 bar.			*1,000 bar.*			*1,000 bar.*	
U. S.	33,905	100.0	U. S.	21,557	100.0	U. S.	31,090	100.0
N. Y.	6,500	19.2	Wash.	8,300	38.5	Wash.	7,104	22.8
Wash.	5,734	16.9	N. Y.	3,300	15.3	N. Y.	6,000	19.3
Mich.	3,167	9.3	Oreg.	1,667	7.7	Mich.	1,699	5.5
Va.	1,988	5.9	Idaho	1,359	6.3	Ill.	1,620	5.2
Pa.	1,547	4.6	Calif.	1,352	6.3	Oreg.	1,260	4.1
5 States		55.9	5 States		74.1	5 States		56.9

Peaches.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
	1,000 bus.			*1,000 bus.*			*1,000 bus.*	
U. S.	45,620	100.0	U. S.	32,602	100.0	U. S.	56,705	100.0
Calif.	15,200	33.3	Calif.	12,910	39.6	Calif.	17,500	30.9
Ga.	3,799	8.3	Ga.	6,550	20.1	Ga.	4,900	8.6
Ohio	3,238	7.1	Tex.	2,200	6.7	N. Y.	3,400	6.0
N. Y.	2,600	5.7	N. Y.	1,700	5.2	Mo.	2,300	4.1
N. J.	2,134	4.7	Ala.	1,230	3.8	Okla.	2,070	3.7
5 States		59.1	5 States		75.4	5 States		53.3

Pears.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
	1,000 bus.			*1,000 bus.*			*1,000 bus.*	
U. S.	16,805	100.0	U. S.	11,297	100.0	U. S.	18,661	100.0
Calif.	4,080	24.3	Calif.	3,570	31.6	Calif.	5,205	27.9
N. Y.	2,700	16.1	Wash.	1,710	15.1	N. Y.	3,200	17.1
Wash.	1,140	6.8	N. Y.	1,650	14.6	Wash.	1,708	9.2
Mich.	1,044	6.2	Oreg.	836	7.4	Oreg.	1,260	6.8
Pa.	845	5.0	Mich.	532	4.7	Wis.	672	3.6
5 States		58.4	5 States		73.4	5 States		64.6

Production of Important Crops in the Five Leading States, 1920-1922—Continued.

Buckwheat.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
	1,000 bus.			*1,000 bus.*			*1,000 bus.*	
U. S.	13,142	100.0	U. S.	14,207	100.0	U. S.	15,050	100.0
N. Y.	4,300	32.7	Pa.	5,175	36.4	Pa.	5,208	34.6
Pa.	4,176	31.8	N. Y.	4,150	29.2	N. Y.	4,368	29.0
W. Va.	624	4.7	W. Va.	682	4.8	Minn.	1,050	7.0
Mich.	580	4.4	Mich.	624	4.4	Mich.	868	5.8
Ohio	543	4.1	Wis.	596	4.2	W. Va.	693	4.6
5 States		77.7	5 States		79.0	5 States		81.0

Flaxseed.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
U. S.	10,774	100.0	U. S.	8,029,000	100.0	U. S.	12,238	100.0
N. Dak.	4,033	37.4	Minn.	2,983	37.2	N. Dak.	5,462	44.6
Minn.	3,040	28.2	N. Dak.	2,795	34.8	Minn.	3,770	30.8
S. Dak.	2,200	20.4	S. Dak.	1,404	17.5	S. Dak.	1,834	15.0
Mont.	1,058	9.8	Mont.	550	6.9	Mont.	889	7.3
Kans.	159	1.5	Kans.	134	1.7	Kans.	120	1.0
5 States		97.3	5 States		98.1	5 States		98.7

Rice.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
U. S.	52,035	100.0	U. S.	37,612	100.0	U. S.	41,965	100.0
La.	25,200	48.4	La.	17,280	45.9	La.	19,980	47.6
Texas	9,554	18.4	Calif.	7,290	19.4	Calif.	8,260	19.7
Ark.	8,575	16.5	Ark.	6,688	17.8	Ark.	7,392	17.6
Calif.	8,262	15.9	Tex.	5,993	15.9	Tex.	5,959	14.2
S. C.	175	.3	S. C.	175	.5	S. C.	208	.5
5 States		99.5	5 States		99.5	5 States		99.6

Potatoes.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
U. S.	403,296	100.0	U. S.	361,659	100.0	U. S.	451,185	100.0
N. Y.	40,625	10.1	Me.	38,442	10.6	Minn.	43,740	9.7
Mich.	36,225	9.0	N. Y.	33,990	9.4	Wis.	40,672	9.0
Wis.	33,264	8.2	Minn.	32,250	8.9	Mich.	37,842	8.4
Minn.	31,581	7.8	Mich.	27,200	7.5	N. Y.	37,400	8.3
Pa.	28,290	7.0	Pa.	21,586	6.0	Pa.	28,512	6.3
5 States		42.1	5 States		42.4	5 States		41.7

Sweet Potatoes.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
U. S.	103,925	100.0	U. S.	98,654	100.0	U. S.	109,534	100.0
Ga.	12,276	11.8	Ga.	12,410	12.6	Ala.	13,490	12.3
Ala.	11,446	11.0	Ala.	12,150	12.3	Ga.	12,616	11.5
Miss.	11,330	10.9	N. C.	10,302	10.4	N. C.	12,430	11.3
N. C.	10,296	9.9	Miss.	8,360	8.7	Miss.	11,445	10.4
Tex.	9,975	9.6	La.	8,272	8.4	S. C.	9,568	8.7
5 States		53.2	5 States		52.4	5 States		54.2

Tobacco.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
	1,000 lbs.			*1,000 lbs.*			*1,000 lbs.*	
U. S.	1,582,225	100.0	U. S.	1,069,693	100.0	U. S.	1,324,840	100.0
Ky.	476,000	30.1	Ky.	325,710	30.4	Ky.	446,250	33.7
N. C.	433,750	27.4	N. C.	252,450	23.6	N. C.	306,940	23.2
Va.	179,580	11.3	Va.	91,850	8.6	Va.	156,750	11.8
Tenn.	94,900	6.0	Tenn.	75,000	7.0	Tenn.	94,250	7.1
S. C.	65,000	4.1	Wis.	61,488	5.7	S. C.	57,600	4.3
5 States		78.9	5 States		75.3	5 States		80.1

Hay, Tame.

State.	1920 Production.	1920 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1921 Production.	1921 Per cent of U. S.	State.	1922 Production.	1922 Per cent of U. S.
	1,000 tons			*1,000 tons*			*1,000 tons*	
U. S.	87,855	100.0	U. S.	82,379	100.0	U. S.	96,687	100.0
N. Y.	6,119	7.0	Calif.	5,003	6.1	N. Y.	6,818	7.1
Wis.	5,209	5.9	N. Y.	4,895	5.9	Wis.	5,553	5.7
Calif.	4,945	5.6	Iowa	4,693	5.7	Ill.	5,285	5.5
Iowa	4,712	5.4	Wis.	4,136	5.0	Calif.	5,059	5.2
Ohio	4,252	4.8	Ohio	4,081	5.0	Ohio	4,892	5.1
5 States		28.7	5 States		27.7	5 States		28.6

Farm Price Comparisons.

Prices Expressed as Per Cents of the Pre-War (1910-1914) Average Prices for the Corresponding Months.

Product.	1922 Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.	May 1.	June 1.	July 1.	Aug. 1.	Sept. 1.	Oct. 1.	Nov. 1.	Dec. 1.	1923 Jan. 1.	Feb. 1.	Mar. 1.	Apr. 1.
Wheat	131	132	135	128	117	114	101	103	111	117	121	116	118	120
Corn	91	92	92	91	90	91	86	88	99	112	120	119	123	123
Oats	91	90	92	92	89	87	82	88	99	101	107	106	107	108
Barley	79	82	87	89	85	87	77	78	86	87	96	86	91	91
Rye	117	116	121	120	107	101	88	86	92	93	101	98	99	96
Buckwheat	121	128	128	129	130	123	116	116	112	124	127	123	127	132
Flaxseed	124	126	131	135	133	124	111	142	130	136	138	138	147	155
Potatoes	176	167	150	150	139	129	109	101	105	96	95	98	95	108
Sweet potatoes	127	120	117	126	130	133	115	112	106	107	104	105	105	106
Apples	182	174	186	174	195	169	156	159	136	129	121	120	125	129
Hay	98	102	106	103	99	93	91	93	94	102	101	101	99	102
Cotton	128	129	126	147	161	163	182	179	211	220	199	212	223	229
Butter	134	136	140	143	143	141	136	140	144	148	154	156	161	163
Eggs	118	116	126	127	124	119	118	137	147	154	149	127	141	127
Chickens	175	169	169	172	171	161	155	158	162	162	160	163	167	165

Product.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.	May 15.	June 15.	July 15.	Aug. 15.	Sept. 15.	Oct. 15.	Nov. 15.	Dec. 15.	Jan. 15.	Feb. 15.	Mar. 15.	Apr. 15.
Hogs	123	116	125	127	126	114	108	113	112	114	111	107	101	....
Beef cattle	103	101	104	107	108	103	102	103	102	101	109	109	106	....
Veal calves	113	107	110	113	111	111	115	116	114	112	119	124	118	....
Sheep	136	127	134	128	134	135	130	138	141	143	150	150	147	....
Lambs	164	163	161	157	157	166	167	183	179	185	185	182	177	....
Cows	112	110	111	111	111	107	107	106	103	106	114	113	113	....
Horses	60	60	62	61	62	61	60	59	58	58	58	59	59	....
Wool	134	138	163	187	186	178	183	188	193	204	191	191	199	....
Beans, dry	167	172	177	194	187	178	141	149	166	171	188	199	197	....
Cabbage	161	152	171	139	116	104	102	107	110	109	125	134	160	....
Onions	307	369	256	216	167	140	127	124	128	131	155	154	146	....
Clover seed	135	135	136	128	123	110	100	112	120	125	123	122	121	....
Timothy seed	72	75	78	71	65	62	67	72	72	80	82	76	74	....
Broom corn	77	72	81	97	88	128	179	206	243	291	223	250	230	....
Cottonseed	147	180	178	172	172	165	131	161	207	204	198	206	209	....
Bran	120	118	118	113	108	104	99	108	119	121	125	126	133	....
Cottonseed meal	150	155	157	158	160	153	145	149	167	171	167	169	167	....
Peanuts	90	78	80	81	86	90	96	78	104	111	128	133	140	....
Peaches	....	....	....	....	126	122	121	123	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pears	....	....	....	....	....	136	....	128	138	117	....	....	....	....

Commercial Acreage Planted and Revised Forecast of Production of Bermuda and Creole Onions.

State and county.	Acreage. Harvested. 1921	Acreage. Harvested. 1922	Acreage. Planted 1923.	Yield per acre. Harvested. 1921	Yield per acre. Harvested. 1922	Yield per acre. Indicated 1923.	Production. Harvested. 1921	Production. Harvested. 1922	Production. Forecast 1923.
California:	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Bus.*	*Bus*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*	*Bus.*
Imperial	300	350	150	245	260	287	73,500	91,000	43,100
Riverside	1,700	2,600	1,190	245	260	273	416,500	676,000	324,900
Total	2,000	2,950	1,340	245	260	275	490,000	767,000	368,000
Louisiana:									
Lafourche	940	1,020	1,000	206	200	270	193,600	204,000	270,000
Pointe Coupee	80	80	100	206	200	270	16,500	16,000	27,000
Total	1,020	1,100	1,100	206	200	270	210,100	220,000	297,000
Texas:									
Atascosa	60	30	.....	200	197	.....	12,000	5,900	.....
Dimmit	3,100	3,620	3,940	234	186	198	725,400	673,300	780,100
Frio	480	800	380	240	214	236	115,200	171,200	89,700
La Salle	500	840	1,180	225	212	194	112,500	178,100	228,900
Lower Valley	1,720	1,330	1,260	148	102	176	254,600	135,700	221,800
Maverick	80	90	250	250	214	217	20,000	19,300	54,200
Medina	180	290	40	380	214	220	68,400	62,100	8,800
Nueces	600	300	600	351	138	190	210,600	41,400	114,000
San Patricio	.....	20	60	.....	138	198	.....	2,800	11,900
Travis	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	232	.....	.....	4,600
Webb	3,200	3,350	2,860	217	224	170	694,400	750,400	486,200
Willacy	.....	300	900	.....	192	110	.....	57,600	99,000
Zavalla	580	950	1,100	297	246	211	172,300	233,700	232,100
Total	10,500	11,920	12,590	227	196	185	2,385,400	2,331,500	2,331,300
Grand total	13,520	15,970	15,030	228	208	199	3,085,500	3,318,500	2,996,300

Estimated Farm Price of Important Products, March 15, 1922 and 1923.

State.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.		Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.		Veal calves, per 100 lbs.		Sheep, per 100 lbs.		Lambs, per 100 lbs.		Wool (unwashed), per pound.		Milk cows, per head.		Horses, per head.		Apples. Per bushel.		Apples. Per barrel.		Maple sugar, per per lb.		Maple sirup, per per gallon.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	9.20	8.50	7.00	6.80	10.50	9.40	6.20	6.50	11.50	10.00	22	32	55.00	62.50	155	156	1.40	1.40	4.20	3.80	24.0	30.0	2.40	2.38
New Hampshire	8.80	8.40	5.70	5.70	10.70	11.00	6.00	6.50	9.50	12.00	24	40	71.00	67.20	125	128	1.97	1.70	5.50	4.40	20.0	35.0	2.30	2.30
Vermont	9.00	8.10	4.10	4.30	9.00	9.30	4.50	4.90	9.00	10.00	23	40	64.00	62.60	117	145	2.80	2.50	7.25	5.80	21.0	24.0	2.80	2.00
Massachusetts	10.10	8.70	5.30	6.40	11.20	11.50	9.00	8.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	150	3.20	2.15	8.60	5.50	42.0	30.0	1.35	2.25
Rhode Island	10.00	9.00	6.40	5.50	11.10	11.00	7.00	5.50	10.50	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3.25	2.10	9.20	6.50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	9.50	8.00	5.20	5.60	10.50	11.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.00	93.00	.....	.....	3.00	2.00	9.00	3.60	.....	32.0	.....	2.50
New York	9.20	8.70	5.20	5.20	10.20	11.10	5.60	5.20	11.00	11.60	25	38	70.00	69.50	138	132	2.50	1.23	7.00	4.20	22.0	18.0	1.85	1.76
New Jersey	9.80	10.70	7.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.00	72.00	135	137	2.50	1.50	8.25	4.75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania	10.00	9.00	7.00	7.00	10.50	10.30	6.00	6.10	10.60	10.90	29	33	62.00	63.40	135	124	3.00	1.28	9.00	4.10	25.0	25.0	2.00	1.90
Delaware	10.00	9.10	7.30	7.20	11.00	13.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	68.00	67.50	94	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland	9.80	8.80	6.70	6.80	10.00	11.70	5.60	5.30	11.00	12.30	25	38	60.00	59.70	95	104	3.00	1.05	7.50	3.60	20.0	20.8	1.50	1.67
Virginia	9.40	8.40	5.80	6.20	8.50	9.20	4.60	5.80	9.80	11.50	28	38	45.00	45.10	88	91	2.90	1.28	8.50	4.12	28.0	29.0	1.70	2.17
West Virginia	9.10	8.50	6.00	6.50	8.40	9.30	4.90	6.40	9.70	12.00	26	40	52.00	46.60	104	95	3.25	1.34	9.50	3.71	29.0	24.0	2.00	1.71
North Carolina	9.40	9.70	5.00	5.10	6.10	6.70	5.70	5.60	7.50	7.70	25	32	45.00	44.00	112	114	3.50	1.54	9.50	4.85	.....	26.0	.....	1.62
South Carolina	8.20	8.40	3.80	4.20	5.50	5.30	6.00	7.20	7.50	9.00	.....	.....	38.00	39.00	86	82	.....	2.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Georgia	7.10	7.10	3.30	3.20	4.80	5.30	4.50	6.00	5.40	8.00	14	30	31.70	31.20	82	98	2.25	2.28	7.00	8.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florida	7.20	6.90	4.70	4.80	6.00	7.00	5.50	5.50	6.20	6.00	.....	.....	57.00	57.20	120	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	10.30	8.00	6.10	6.70	10.00	10.80	5.90	6.10	11.00	11.40	30	45	60.00	60.90	117	109	2.80	1.88	8.00	5.00	23.0	20.6	1.90	2.00
Indiana	10.00	7.80	6.00	6.30	9.10	9.60	4.80	4.90	10.50	10.70	22	36	51.00	52.00	93	87	3.24	2.00	8.08	5.50	23.0	30.0	2.10	2.20
Illinois	9.70	7.60	5.90	6.70	8.50	8.90	5.70	6.00	10.80	10.30	23	30	63.00	60.90	85	87	3.15	1.74	8.72	4.88	.....	.....	1.63	2.00
Michigan	9.60	7.80	5.50	6.10	9.50	10.40	6.30	6.60	11.60	12.30	28	40	56.00	58.00	126	120	2.60	1.47	9.00	5.00	.....	.....	2.40	2.40
Wisconsin	9.20	7.60	4.60	4.80	7.30	7.90	5.60	6.00	11.10	11.50	22	36	54.00	63.00	107	114	3.10	1.88	9.70	5.80	28.0	34.0	2.00	1.90
Minnesota	9.30	7.30	5.00	5.20	7.20	7.10	5.80	6.10	10.40	11.00	20	32	50.00	53.50	99	95	.....	2.32	.....	5.33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Iowa	9.70	7.40	6.40	6.70	7.80	8.30	7.10	6.50	12.10	10.80	20	34	60.00	64.90	98	102	3.31	1.80	9.27	6.60	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri	9.40	7.40	6.00	6.50	7.60	8.00	5.90	6.40	10.80	10.90	20	33	47.00	50.20	58	60	2.90	1.25	8.00	3.60	30.0	23.0	1.75	1.75
North Dakota	8.00	7.00	4.90	5.30	6.50	6.70	5.00	6.30	8.20	10.00	.....	.....	46.00	49.70	75	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota	9.20	7.10	5.80	5.80	7.30	7.90	7.00	6.80	11.50	10.90	19	39	57.00	60.80	76	70	.....	2.55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	8.90	7.00	6.60	6.70	7.20	7.70	8.70	8.00	13.20	11.60	.....	.....	63.00	57.60	84	72	3.55	1.93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas	9.00	7.20	6.10	5.80	7.50	7.20	7.00	6.60	11.50	11.00	.....	.....	55.00	53.40	64	58	3.35	2.00	9.50	5.70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky	9.50	7.60	5.50	6.00	7.80	8.20	4.70	5.30	8.90	10.20	22	34	45.00	42.20	76	80	3.00	2.06	10.00	5.40	34.0	28.3	1.95	1.96
Tennessee	9.00	7.50	4.00	4.70	5.40	6.10	4.20	5.30	7.20	9.00	18	27	35.00	35.40	82	83	2.75	1.91	7.50	5.69	35.0	22.0	1.50	1.54
Alabama	7.20	7.10	3.30	3.40	4.90	4.70	5.10	6.60	7.10	8.50	13	23	34.00	30.00	71	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi	7.60	7.20	3.30	3.10	4.90	4.90	3.80	4.50	6.70	7.40	12	18	30.70	29.60	69	70	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana	7.10	6.80	4.20	4.10	5.20	5.20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.90	37.70	72	70	.....	2.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	7.30	6.70	4.50	4.50	5.10	6.00	5.70	6.10	6.70	8.00	16	35	46.00	42.10	66	65	.....	2.35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma	8.40	6.80	4.80	4.50	5.70	5.90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	47.00	40.70	61	52	2.60	1.78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas	6.90	6.60	3.70	3.20	5.60	5.00	4.30	4.50	6.60	7.40	16	24	33.00	31.90	61	65	.....	2.07	.....	5.20	.....	.....	.....	.....
Montana	8.40	7.60	5.70	5.70	8.00	8.50	6.40	7.50	9.00	10.60	30	36	58.00	57.00	39	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming	8.00	7.40	6.20	7.00	8.50	8.30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.50	60.00	58	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Colorado	9.00	7.10	5.80	6.20	7.20	8.20	7.40	7.80	12.40	12.30	27	44	63.50	56.70	72	66	1.80	1.18	5.40	3.54	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	8.10	7.10	5.50	5.60	7.50	7.10	6.70	8.30	9.00	9.90	22	35	58.00	60.50	60	56	2.50	1.70	7.50	5.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arizona	9.00	8.60	5.70	5.30	6.50	6.40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	85.00	95.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utah	9.10	7.40	5.50	5.30	8.20	9.10	6.80	8.40	9.80	11.40	31	39	70.00	61.80	90	104	1.62	1.23	4.86	3.69	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada	9.60	9.00	7.00	6.10	9.50	8.20	6.50	5.50	11.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho	8.60	7.90	5.60	5.40	7.40	7.20	6.20	7.70	9.10	10.40	24	38	75.00	70.00	83	74	1.60	1.10	4.80	3.30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Washington	10.40	8.80	5.80	5.50	8.50	7.80	6.00	7.30	9.50	10.50	24	27	69.00	61.10	97	95	1.48	1.01	4.44	3.03	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oregon	11.00	8.70	6.00	5.70	9.00	9.10	9.20	7.60	10.50	11.00	24	39	65.00	72.00	85	84	1.50	1.15	4.50	3.45	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	10.40	8.70	6.70	6.40	8.60	8.40	7.20	9.00	10.30	12.70	.....	.....	85.00	80.00	98	100	2.65	1.44	6.15	4.32	.....	.....	.....	.....
United States	9.08	7.52	5.46	5.62	7.85	8.20	6.51	7.06	10.21	11.01	25.0	37.3	54.87	55.29	86.32	84.79	2.06	1.45	5.64	4.04	21.9	23.2	1.94	1.96

Acreage of Certain Truck Crops in Alabama and Mississippi.

Reports on the commercial acreage of cucumbers, early Irish potatoes, and strawberries in five counties in Alabama and of tomatoes in various counties in Mississippi may be found in the accompanying table:

County and shipping point.	Cucumbers.		Early Irish potatoes.		Strawberries.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Baldwin County	2,331	1,000	2,000	700	.....	.....
Conecuh County	.....	.....	853	700	1,300	1,865
Monroe County	.....	.....	3,214	2,100	.....	.....
Escambia County	465	0	3,782	2,200	175	335
Mobile County	.....	.....	1,000	500	.....	.....

Tomatoes.

County and shipping point.	1922	1923	County and shipping point.	1922	1923
	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
Copiah County	8,600	8,900	Hazelhurst	2,500	2,700
Beauregard	150	150	Hopewell	600	600
Carpenter	150	150	Wessan	150	200
Crystal Springs	4,000	4,000	Hinds County	1,200	1,200
Gallman	600	600	Jackson	100	100
Gatesville	100	100	Terry	100	100
Georgetown	350	400	Utica	1,000	1,000

Estimated Condition of Certain Crops in Florida and California, April 1, with Comparisons.

Condition of—	Florida. Apr. 1—				Mar. 1, 1923.	California. Apr. 1—				Mar. 1, 1923.
	1920	1921	1922	1923		1920	1921	1922	1923	
	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.	P. ct.
Orange trees	92	96	96	95	92	94	97	75	94	90
Lemon trees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	93	66	92	88
Lime trees	80	91	85	88	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grapefruit trees	89	96	91	91	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pineapples	78	89	85	88	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peaches	85	85	89	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pears	80	70	86	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pasture	85	85	89	85	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cabbage	87	86	90	82	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tomatoes	75	83	85	89	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White potatoes	78	78	94	75	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Celery [1]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	120	75	95	88
Cauliflower	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95	98	88	90	90

[1] Production compared with a full crop.

The acreage of watermelons reported from the Imperial Valley, Calif., in 1923 approximated 3,600 acres compared with about 6,000 acres in 1922. It is estimated that only about 60% of the crop was harvested in 1922, due to soft rot. It is reported that there will be 500 acres of watermelons in Kern County, Calif., compared with 825 acres last year.

Estimated Farm Price of Important Products, March 15, 1922 and 1923—Continued.

State.	Beans (dry) per bushel.		Cotton-seed, per ton.		Hay, per ton. Timothy.		Hay, per ton. Clover.		Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.		Hay, per ton. Prairie.		Clover seed, per bushel. As sold.		Clover seed, per bushel. As bought.		Timothy seed, per bushel. As sold.		Timothy seed, per bushel. As bought.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel. As sold.		Alfalfa seed, per bushel. As bought.		Bran, per ton. As bought.		Cotton-seed meal, per ton. As bought.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
Maine	5.00	6.21			23.00	14.80	20.00	12.40							14.90	15.60			4.90	4.70					37.00	39.80	54.00	57.40
New Hampshire	4.60	5.30			26.00	22.80	24.00	20.00																	37.00	39.60	52.00	56.00
Vermont	4.40	4.70			23.00	17.30	21.00	15.40							17.00	15.00			4.30	4.20			15.50	13.50	38.00	39.50	53.00	58.80
Massachusetts	4.20	5.15			28.00	27.50	26.00	22.00																	38.00	38.60		
Rhode Island	4.20	5.40																							38.00	40.00	53.00	58.00
Connecticut	4.50	5.00			28.00	24.60																			35.00	39.00	49.00	56.00
New York	3.50	4.65			18.50	15.80	16.00	12.80	16.00	16.30			14.70	14.00	16.60	15.10	3.80	3.70	4.20	4.10		12.50	13.40	13.70	37.00	38.70	52.00	56.00
New Jersey	3.50	4.80			26.00	23.50	23.00	20.80																	37.00	41.30		
Pennsylvania	3.60	4.38			18.00	15.40	16.00	13.80	20.00	15.60			14.00	12.80	16.00	15.10	3.90	4.10	4.40	4.30	11.50	13.20	13.60	14.10	36.00	37.80	55.00	58.00
Delaware															16.10	14.30			4.50	4.00			14.50	13.30	36.00	42.50		
Maryland	3.73	5.00			16.50	17.20	14.80	15.70	18.40	20.50			15.10	12.00			4.20	3.90							35.50	41.30	52.00	55.50
Virginia	4.00	4.50		47.80	18.50	18.50	17.00	17.30	21.50	21.20		16.60		13.30	15.80	14.80		3.60	4.20	4.10		11.20	13.60	13.60	39.00	38.10	49.00	54.40
West Virginia	4.10	5.05			17.00	16.80	16.00	15.60	18.00	17.60			12.20	13.50	18.30	15.00	3.50	4.20	4.40	4.50			17.50	13.80	41.00	37.60	53.00	55.10
North Carolina	3.30	4.18	35.70	52.10	25.00	24.30	22.00	20.70	23.50	20.30	17.00	16.60	14.00	14.20	15.70	16.00	4.70	5.00	5.30	5.20					36.40	41.90	44.20	51.60
South Carolina		3.32	40.00	52.20						22.60															36.00	39.10	42.00	49.70
Georgia	2.74	2.45	35.40	51.60	22.00	26.40			23.20		15.10	14.60													38.20	44.40	43.40	50.10
Florida	2.00	2.31																							41.00	47.00	45.50	51.10
Ohio	3.70	4.60			13.00	11.40	12.00	11.10	15.00	13.20			14.00	11.80	15.70	14.00	3.30	3.00	3.90	3.80	11.80	12.60	13.70	13.50	34.00	37.40	51.00	53.80
Indiana	3.59	5.00			14.00	12.20	13.00	11.50	16.00	14.10	7.00	6.40	13.30	11.00	15.60	13.20	3.30	3.10	3.90	3.90	12.90	14.80	13.80	15.10	34.00	37.40	51.00	58.10
Illinois	3.93	5.50			15.00	13.70	14.00	12.90	17.00	16.80			12.90	11.60	14.70	13.40	3.10	3.20	4.20	3.90	11.40	12.50	13.30	13.20	31.00	34.90	48.00	58.00
Michigan	3.40	4.45			14.00	10.80	13.00	10.00	17.50	12.00	9.00	8.30	13.00	11.10	15.50	13.50	3.20	3.30	4.10	3.90	9.70	13.00	14.00	15.50	34.50	37.50	52.00	59.20
Wisconsin	3.40	4.57			17.80	12.50	16.90	12.00	21.80	13.20	12.70	10.30	12.70	11.60	15.10	14.10	3.20	3.20	4.00	4.10		13.00	14.80	15.00	30.10	32.10	54.60	55.80
Minnesota	3.50	4.25			11.70	11.60	11.70	11.70	13.00	14.00	7.40	9.00	12.30	11.70	15.00	13.70	2.90	3.10	3.60	3.70		14.60		20.90	27.50	30.40		50.00
Iowa	4.17	5.20			10.30	12.80	10.00	12.10	12.10	17.20	7.30	11.00	13.00	12.50	14.50	14.10	2.70	3.00	3.00	3.60	11.40	14.50	13.00	14.70	29.00	33.60	51.00	56.30
Missouri	3.70	5.20	39.00	40.00	10.60	12.90	11.80	13.30	14.00	15.90	7.00	10.50	12.20	10.90	13.90	12.70	3.30	3.20	3.80	3.90	11.60	10.40	13.60	12.70	29.00	33.10	48.30	55.60
North Dakota	3.50	4.90							14.00	12.00	9.00	8.40					3.00	2.60										
South Dakota	3.50	3.53			7.90	11.80	8.50	11.60	12.00	12.10	7.70	8.80	11.00	11.20			3.30	2.50			9.00	10.20	11.50	14.50	27.00	27.80		
Nebraska	3.95	4.16			9.00	12.00	9.40	12.60	9.50	13.60	7.40	10.00			15.00	12.90			4.20	3.90	9.00	10.40	10.70	12.00	25.00	31.60		54.00
Kansas	3.35	5.70			10.50	12.80	10.10	11.10	12.00	12.40	7.30	8.20	9.20	10.30	12.90	12.60			3.80	3.70	7.70	9.60	9.60	11.30	25.00	30.60	50.00	54.20
Kentucky	3.50	4.68			16.80	17.20	16.70	16.50	19.00	16.80		12.00	14.50	12.80	15.70	14.80	3.20	3.70	4.00	4.30			14.00	15.00	36.00	38.10	47.00	54.20
Tennessee	4.50	5.20	32.50	53.50	19.70	20.30	19.20	19.50	21.00	20.20	13.20	12.60	13.00	12.70	15.70	14.60		4.40	4.20	4.20		14.40	13.50	14.40	34.70	37.40	45.50	51.40
Alabama	1.66	1.88	36.00	49.40	21.00	24.50	21.00	19.10	21.00	21.50	14.00	16.00		13.00	16.00	17.40									38.00	42.00	44.00	50.30
Mississippi			32.20	47.80			16.90	15.10	24.80	23.00	12.80	12.70													36.10	40.10	46.30	52.00
Louisiana	2.79	2.30	25.50	35.00			16.00	16.00																	32.80	26.00	45.70	51.40
Texas	3.95	5.30	32.00	42.20						33.00		16.10													32.00	36.80	49.00	51.00
Oklahoma	4.00	5.20	26.00	43.10					12.00	16.20	7.00	12.00											10.00	11.25	29.00	32.70	49.00	51.60
Arkansas	3.00	5.00	27.70	48.00	17.40	18.80	16.20	19.10	19.10	22.70	11.40	15.80	14.30	11.00	16.40	15.40			5.70	4.90			13.10	13.40	30.00	34.20	46.50	51.60
Montana	3.00	3.60			8.60	14.00	8.70	14.00	8.00	10.50	6.50	10.40									9.80	12.40	12.50	14.80	22.00	26.80		
Wyoming	3.25	3.70			8.30	11.00			8.50	11.80	9.60	12.00									10.40	16.50			28.00	32.60		
Colorado	3.30	5.00			8.00	17.00	7.50	13.80	7.00	13.40	7.50	13.30			12.00	13.50			5.80	4.80	7.60	10.60	12.00	11.70	24.00	32.20	52.00	56.40
New Mexico	2.90	5.40							12.50	19.40	10.00	16.60											12.50	12.90	36.00	37.60	51.00	53.20
Arizona	4.00	4.10							15.00	23.00													13.00	13.00	35.00	42.20	40.00	64.80
Utah	3.60	3.60			9.00	11.50	9.00	12.00	7.80	10.70	5.00	10.00									7.80	10.20	8.00	1.20	21.00	29.60		
Nevada																												
Idaho	3.00	3.62			9.20	17.20	8.50	17.00	6.50	11.80			11.60	11.60	15.00	15.90	2.60	3.50	3.60	4.20	8.70	11.00	12.00	13.10	23.00	30.20		
Washington		3.90			11.60	22.20	9.60	21.30		19.60					16.90	16.00			5.90	5.10			15.00	18.00	27.00	32.70		
Oregon	3.90	4.30							8.50	9.80			12.00	13.70	15.00	16.20				4.60			15.00	16.30	28.00	32.20		
California	4.00	3.60							14.00	16.00											10.20	10.20	13.00	13.00	33.00	36.50	44.00	51.00
United States	3.64	4.30	32.72	46.32	15.06	14.59	14.06	13.24	11.80	14.33	7.94	9.61	13.00	11.71	15.39	14.12	2.95	3.00	4.00	3.97	7.50	10.56	11.37	12.50	32.09	35.48	47.90	53.37

Averages of Prices received by Producers, March 15, 1923.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

Date.	Hogs, per 100 lbs.	Beef cattle, per 100 lbs.	Veal calves, per 100 lbs.	Sheep, per 100 lbs.	Lambs, per 100 lbs.	Wool, per pound.	Milk cows, per head.	Horses, per head.	Cabbage, per 100 lbs.	Onions, per bushel.	Beans, per bushel.	Hay, per ton. Timothy.	Hay, per ton. Clover.	Hay, per ton. Alfalfa.	Clover seed, per bushel.	Timothy seed, per bushel.	Alfalfa seed, per bushel.	Cotton seed, per ton.	Broom corn, per ton.	Cowpeas, per bushel.	Kafir corn, per bushel.	Bran, per ton.[1]	Cottonseed meal per ton.[1]	Cottonseed hulls, per ton.[1]	Peanuts, per pound.	Maple sirup, per gal.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Dols.
1913, Mar. 15	7.62	5.88	7.49	4.97	6.56	18.4	54.02	146	1.03	0.77	2.10				10.42	1.72	8.19	21.55	57			24.96	31.08		4.7	1.06
1914, Mar. 15	7.80	6.28	7.92	4.77	6.31	16.4	59.23	138	2.03	1.55	2.05				8.17	2.30	6.60	23.60	91			27.58	32.65		4.7	1.10
1915, Mar. 15	6.33	5.92	7.50	5.36	6.06	22.8	58.00	132	1.38	.95	2.89	14.28	13.41	9.79	8.55	2.78	7.92	22.32	68	1.99		28.23	31.32	8.85	4.2	1.10
1916, Mar. 15	7.86	6.37	8.11	6.35	8.10	25.9	59.51	131	1.38	1.30	3.34	13.61	11.70	10.74	10.76	3.28	10.02	36.56	104	1.54		26.05	36.46	13.74	4.4	1.11
1917, Mar. 15	12.32	7.91	9.94	9.21	11.46	36.7	68.46	133	6.77	4.76	6.49	13.20	11.90	14.68	10.32	2.70	8.53	53.18	212	2.32	1.47	38.33	43.67	18.39	5.5	1.30
1918, Mar. 15	15.58	8.85	11.33	11.41	14.11	60.0	80.71	137	2.86	1.47	6.95	22.53	21.37	20.82	17.49	3.84	10.60	68.27	242	3.02	1.94	42.62	56.59	23.09	7.4	1.76
1919, Mar. 15	16.13	10.34	12.65	10.45	14.03	51.3	88.15	124	2.71	2.00	4.40	22.68	21.25	21.40	22.61	4.54	10.64	64.00	174	2.49	1.51	47.93	62.88	20.82	7.0	1.99
1920, Mar. 15	13.59	9.08	12.98	10.25	14.17	51.5	94.94	127	5.25	3.26	4.32	26.75	26.13	24.68	31.88	5.61	21.43	67.18	130	3.94	1.30	51.95	79.70	17.39	11.2	2.58
1921, Mar. 15	9.13	6.36	9.05	5.27	7.90	18.9	65.37	101	1.71	1.14	2.89	17.04	16.44	12.88	10.98	2.97	9.31	18.92	72	2.05	.67	35.18	40.17	14.76	4.0	2.17
1922, Mar. 15	9.08	5.46	7.85	6.51	10.21	25.0	54.87	86	3.02	3.66	3.64	15.06	14.06	11.80	13.00	2.95	7.50	32.72	80	1.86	.60	32.09	47.90	15.19	4.3	1.95
Apr. 15	8.83	5.53	7.26	6.43	10.54	24.8	54.46	87	3.10	4.70	3.77	15.52	14.51	12.39	13.13	3.11	9.00	40.79	76	1.85	.63	31.94	49.44	16.16	3.9	1.93
May 15	9.05	5.70	7.28	6.65	10.39	29.0	54.76	89	3.68	3.31	4.02	16.10	14.90	12.28	12.84	3.21	8.89	40.21	82	1.90	.61	31.81	50.47	16.55	3.9	1.86
June 15	9.11	5.84	7.67	6.09	9.87	32.8	54.87	88	3.36	2.71	4.48	15.75	14.33	10.98	11.60	2.81	8.48	37.71	87	1.84	.64	30.22	50.42	17.84	4.2	1.86
July 15	9.12	5.76	7.49	6.11	9.55	32.5	54.20	88	2.96	2.04	4.29	14.33	12.82	10.61	11.00	2.53	9.00	36.92	84	1.70	.69	28.29	51.06	17.83	4.4	
Aug. 15	8.54	5.51	7.67	5.98	9.39	31.6	52.67	86	2.12	1.57	4.09	13.61	12.66	10.54	9.88	2.20	7.74	32.44	122	1.66	.88	27.24	48.87	17.70	4.4	
Sept. 15	8.23	5.44	8.10	5.70	9.43	31.6	52.79	84	1.72	1.27	3.22	13.44	12.54	11.15	8.85	2.28	8.00	25.37	175	1.57	.77	26.24	45.48	16.86	4.7	
Oct. 15	8.33	5.48	8.17	5.93	10.06	32.2	52.86	81	1.55	1.19	3.36	13.70	12.51	11.87	9.66	2.48	7.94	31.79	193	1.54	.86	28.25	46.10	16.45	3.6	
Nov. 15	7.78	5.29	7.92	6.02	10.30	33.2	51.62	79	1.46	1.24	3.71	13.93	12.67	12.70	10.08	2.49	8.50	40.18	217	1.61	.89	30.78	50.54	18.43	5.2	
Dec. 15	7.63	5.28	7.78	6.27	10.49	35.3	53.21	79	1.63	1.32	3.91	13.91	13.03	13.31	10.88	2.69	9.45	42.93	238	1.67	.89	31.58	52.70	18.62	5.0	
1923, Jan. 15	7.77	5.51	8.05	6.88	10.69	35.3	54.01	81	1.11	1.60	4.24	14.41	13.39	14.06	11.16	3.06	9.58	43.35	229	1.87	.89	32.53	52.79	19.01	5.9	
Feb. 15	7.65	5.55	8.37	6.83	10.83	35.3	54.15	85	2.42	1.73	4.42	14.46	13.35	14.02	11.52	2.98	9.96	45.16	256	1.98	.92	33.58	53.91	19.53	6.5	1.89
Mar. 15	7.52	5.62	8.20	7.06	11.01	37.3	55.29	85	3.00	1.74	4.30	14.59	13.24	14.33	11.71	3.00	10.56	46.32	242	1.98	.99	35.48	53.37	19.52	6.7	1.96

[1] Price paid by farmers.

Estimated Farm Price of Important Products, April 1, 1922-1923.

State.	Wheat, per bushel.		Corn, per bushel.		Oats, per bushel.		Barley, per bushel.		Rye, per bushel.		Buckwheat, per bushel.		Flaxseed, per bushel.		Potatoes, per bushel.		Sweet potatoes, per bushel.		Hay (loose), per ton.		Cotton, per pound.		Butter, per pound.		Eggs, per dozen.		Chickens, per pound.	
	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923	1922	1923
	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Dols.	Dols.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Maine	.....	.....	90	100	67	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	100	.....	.....	92	85	.....	.....	22.60	15.00	.....	.....	42	49	31	34	28.5	25.9
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140	130	.....	.....	27.00	21.20	.....	.....	43	49	33	34	34.3	25.3
Vermont	195	140	81	92	61	66	115	115	94	119	110	100	.....	.....	110	107	.....	.....	23.00	15.60	.....	.....	42	55	28	35	26.2	27.0
Massachusetts	.....	.....	78	100	59	65	.....	.....	112	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	114	.....	.....	24.50	23.80	.....	.....	43	56	34	40	30.0	31.0
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	29.00	.....	.....	41	52	34	32	31.0	28.0
Connecticut	.....	.....	86	100	68	80	.....	.....	200	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	106	.....	.....	24.90	25.50	.....	.....	43	50	28	32	30.3	31.0
New York	125	128	74	91	52	59	78	84	114	100	93	108	.....	.....	113	93	.....	.....	17.60	14.60	.....	.....	39	51	25	32	26.8	26.0
New Jersey	131	131	76	101	53	60	.....	.....	97	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	117	95	183	110	21.40	20.40	.....	.....	41	49	32	32	30.2	28.0
Pennsylvania	125	124	66	82	48	52	61	62	92	93	86	85	.....	.....	123	78	233	120	16.70	15.00	.....	.....	39	47	22	25	23.4	23.0
Delaware	140	125	60	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	110	75	120	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	35	40	20	20	24.0	22.0
Maryland	131	125	62	83	49	60	.....	65	105	105	80	110	.....	.....	118	75	125	90	15.50	16.00	.....	.....	40	43	21	21	26.2	24.0
Virginia	137	132	78	96	68	68	83	85	103	105	108	102	.....	.....	132	111	142	121	18.50	17.00	16.1	27.7	33	36	19	21	22.5	23.3
West Virginia	132	132	83	99	65	69	.....	.....	91	106	90	100	.....	.....	159	111	215	200	18.70	17.40	.....	.....	38	41	22	24	21.6	20.8
North Carolina	152	146	87	106	66	75	.....	.....	110	128	81	103	.....	.....	155	124	112	95	20.20	20.80	16.5	28.8	33	37	20	22	19.6	21.0
South Carolina	215	180	82	104	73	74	.....	.....	285	225	.....	.....	.....	.....	191	161	104	85	20.80	18.50	16.5	28.0	39	35	22	25	19.9	20.0
Georgia	163	160	67	106	64	78	.....	.....	148	136	.....	.....	.....	.....	184	156	78	72	16.90	18.80	16.5	28.9	30	34	19	23	20.1	20.1
Florida	.....	.....	74	99	67	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175	195	97	90	20.00	19.20	12.9	28.4	45	43	24	26	24.2	24.7
Ohio	128	122	59	78	37	52	59	67	88	82	142	85	.....	.....	143	95	207	160	12.80	10.50	.....	.....	34	42	21	22	20.7	21.0
Indiana	125	123	52	72	34	45	63	64	82	76	118	100	.....	.....	144	100	181	150	13.40	11.40	.....	.....	32	39	20	20	19.2	18.0
Illinois	120	116	49	68	32	42	54	62	90	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	143	107	115	118	13.60	12.70	.....	.....	34	40	20	21	19.4	19.0
Michigan	123	119	62	76	39	45	62	74	85	71	74	89	.....	.....	83	44	.....	.....	13.50	9.70	.....	.....	35	45	21	24	19.1	18.0
Wisconsin	113	106	58	75	40	42	56	60	87	72	76	81	221	22	94	44	.....	.....	17.00	12.50	.....	.....	37	48	20	22	18.7	18.0
Minnesota	127	104	45	59	28	35	45	47	84	66	79	100	227	270	84	40	.....	.....	8.60	9.00	.....	.....	34	43	20	20	16.8	15.0
Iowa	108	101	45	62	29	37	52	53	76	75	93	85	200	192	144	83	312	225	9.80	11.00	.....	.....	32	43	20	19	17.3	16.0
Missouri	117	112	59	75	41	52	.....	.....	84	91	80	.....	.....	.....	153	108	126	135	9.90	11.60	15.7	22.5	30	35	18	19	18.3	18.2
North Dakota	122	95	51	58	30	31	42	42	80	58	.....	.....	214	271	80	37	.....	.....	9.30	7.20	.....	.....	31	40	19	20	13.7	12.0
South Dakota	112	95	38	54	26	33	40	42	77	59	.....	.....	212	263	111	54	.....	.....	7.40	6.50	.....	.....	29	41	18	19	14.7	13.6
Nebraska	106	99	40	61	28	39	38	52	66	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	135	55	.....	.....	6.20	8.60	.....	.....	28	37	18	19	16.1	15.1
Kansas	121	101	49	70	38	55	42	54	73	80	.....	.....	.....	250	144	102	134	140	7.30	9.20	.....	.....	28	39	18	19	17.0	16.3
Kentucky	135	131	75	91	58	66	69	90	110	110	154	100	.....	.....	168	111	167	145	16.10	15.60	.....	.....	28	34	18	20	18.8	18.0
Tennessee	135	132	69	95	56	72	.....	100	127	118	76	125	.....	.....	179	134	126	102	16.40	17.10	15.1	28.0	26	30	17	19	18.2	18.0
Alabama	166	194	79	107	66	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217	190	100	92	17.00	19.60	16.1	28.7	30	33	17	20	19.2	20.0
Mississippi	.....	.....	78	98	51	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	239	200	114	92	15.10	15.00	15.8	28.0	34	37	18	20	20.7	19.4
Louisiana	.....	.....	80	111	61	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242	230	105	85	12.00	15.00	15.4	28.8	37	41	19	21	19.6	21.0
Texas	120	114	67	103	45	61	57	73	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	164	110	120	11.40	14.70	16.0	28.6	30	33	15	17	16.8	16.0
Oklahoma	107	103	54	85	41	60	54	70	81	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	169	140	144	130	6.40	10.70	14.2	27.1	28	36	16	16	16.7	16.0
Arkansas	122	125	73	100	52	64	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	193	148	110	100	11.80	16.70	16.1	28.6	30	33	15	18	15.7	15.3
Montana	111	94	74	70	41	45	54	65	78	64	.....	.....	219	268	108	51	.....	.....	9.60	9.80	.....	.....	32	38	23	19	17.0	16.4
Wyoming	106	88	49	68	48	52	77	80	64	55	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	48	.....	.....	9.00	10.00	.....	.....	33	39	26	20	19.1	17.0
Colorado	99	100	45	70	42	60	45	70	68	66	.....	.....	.....	.....	76	44	.....	.....	7.40	12.40	.....	.....	29	43	21	23	17.9	17.0
New Mexico	143	117	87	100	72	80	93	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	151	60	169	150	11.80	20.90	.....	.....	42	44	25	26	16.9	17.0
Arizona	121	113	.....	.....	72	80	71	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	161	85	264	186	11.00	17.60	.....	.....	44	47	23	25	24.6	24.0
Utah	90	107	115	150	39	68	58	70	64	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	106	40	.....	.....	6.40	9.40	.....	.....	30	41	19	21	17.7	17.0
Nevada	99	140	.....	170	.....	85	72	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	165	60	.....	.....	8.10	13.00	.....	.....	43	44	32	28	25.0	27.0
Idaho	105	103	87	120	43	70	66	82	77	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	93	50	.....	.....	10.00	13.00	.....	.....	34	41	20	20	16.2	16.0
Washington	110	105	112	112	52	67	71	81	87	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	42	.....	.....	13.50	19.60	.....	.....	40	45	20	22	19.2	18.0
Oregon	104	112	104	99	47	60	62	82	72	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	87	50	.....	.....	8.90	13.50	.....	.....	38	44	20	20	20.4	17.0
California	116	124	99	95	53	61	67	76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	128	95	171	150	14.90	14.60	.....	.....	39	44	22	21	25.3	24.1
United States	117.0	106.9	56.9	76.3	36.5	43.9	52.8	58.6	84.2	69.4	92.6	95.4	218.7	268.0	113.6	73.6	111.7	98.6	12.30	12.40	16.0	28.4	34.5	41.4	19.9	21.8	19.4	19.0

Averages of Prices Received by Producers, April 1, 1923.

Comparable Prices for Recent Years also Shown.

[Prices of articles quoted below are averages of reports of county crop reporters, weighted according to relative importance of county and State.]

Date.	Wheat, per bushel.	Corn, per bushel.	Oats, per bushel.	Barley, per bushel.	Rye, per bushel.	Buckwheat, per bushel.	Potatoes, per bushel.	Sweet potatoes, per bushel.	Flaxseed, per bushel.	Apples, per bushel.	Hay, per ton.	Cotton, per pound.	Butter, per pound.	Eggs, per dozen.	Chickens, per pound.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Dols.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
1913, Apr. 1	79.1	53.7	33.1	48.5	62.9	68.3	50.3	92.6	113.6	83.7	10.43	11.8	27.6	16.4	11.6
1914, Apr. 1	84.2	70.7	39.5	51.7	63.0	76.9	70.0	89.6	132.8	133.0	11.52	11.9	24.9	17.6	12.3
1915, Apr. 1	131.7	75.1	53.4	64.7	100.4	85.3	47.8	90.7	167.7	76.8	10.98	8.1	25.8	16.6	11.9
1916, Apr. 1	98.6	70.3	42.0	57.2	83.6	83.1	97.6	78.0	202.1	94.9	10.85	11.5	27.6	17.9	12.6
1917, Apr. 1	180.0	113.4	61.5	102.3	135.3	128.3	234.7	124.0	266.1	133.0	12.53	18.0	33.5	25.9	16.1
1918, Apr. 1	202.6	153.6	88.9	170.2	235.1	170.1	92.6	151.6	379.7	151.9	18.68	31.8	40.7	31.2	19.8
1919, Apr. 1	214.2	149.6	65.8	92.7	145.8	149.6	105.4	160.7	348.7	201.6	20.52	24.5	47.6	34.3	23.5
1920, Apr. 1	234.0	158.6	90.7	140.0	156.1	163.1	295.6	185.8	455.7	260.1	22.94	37.3	56.1	38.8	26.8
1921, Apr. 1	133.5	63.0	39.3	54.4	118.7	109.3	77.8	127.4	142.6	134.4	13.61	9.4	40.4	20.4	22.2
1922, Apr. 1	117.0	56.9	36.5	52.8	84.2	92.6	113.6	111.7	218.7	199.4	12.30	16.0	34.5	19.9	19.4
May 1	121.0	59.7	37.9	56.3	87.6	93.3	104.3	114.1	230.6	209.1	12.98	15.9	34.7	21.0	19.9
June	116.5	61.6	38.4	57.7	88.0	97.5	104.1	121.2	236.9	213.4	12.65	18.7	33.5	21.2	20.3
July	102.6	62.2	37.3	52.2	77.6	102.6	103.3	119.0	223.0	199.3	11.91	20.4	32.7	20.4	20.4
Aug. 1	97.1	64.4	35.0	49.7	70.5	95.7	114.8	128.4	211.4	133.6	10.97	20.7	33.2	20.5	19.3
Sept. 1	88.1	62.7	32.2	45.7	63.3	86.3	88.0	107.6	190.1	109.8	10.58	21.1	33.5	22.7	18.5
Oct. 1	90.4	61.6	34.5	46.7	63.2	84.1	69.6	94.8	188.1	109.6	10.78	20.0	36.2	30.5	18.7
Nov. 1	97.8	62.9	38.2	51.6	67.2	80.3	62.8	80.7	210.7	98.5	10.96	22.4	38.5	37.6	18.5
Dec. 1	100.9	65.7	39.4	52.5	69.2	88.5	58.2	77.1	211.4	99.3	11.81	23.8	42.0	46.1	17.5
1923, Jan. 1	105.6	69.6	41.2	58.6	72.2	89.5	59.3	82.9	224.2	114.8	11.84	24.5	43.8	44.2	17.1
Feb. 1	103.7	70.7	41.8	55.0	71.2	87.5	64.7	87.3	235.6	124.0	12.12	25.9	42.3	33.5	17.8
Mar. 1	105.1	74.3	43.1	57.4	70.8	89.8	63.6	92.3	255.1	136.0	11.96	27.7	41.8	30.4	18.7
Apr. 1	106.9	76.3	43.9	58.6	69.4	95.4	73.6	98.6	268.0	147.1	12.40	28.4	41.4	21.8	19.0

The New Agricultural Credits Act.

The agricultural credits act of 1923 completes a legislative program that has been under consideration more or less directly for a period of 10 years. The two commissions, the American and the United States, which jointly made a study of agricultural credit in Europe in 1913 made a report to Congress recommending legislation providing the farmer with personal as well as mortgage credit on conditions adapted to his needs. The mortgage credit facilities provided through the Federal farm loan act, which became a law in 1916, materially improved the situation with reference to farm mortgage or ownership credit, but made no provisions for production or marketing credit. The need for marketing credit has been particularly emphasized in recent years by the rapid development of cooperative marketing associations. But for the temporary assistance of the War Finance Corporation, these associations would undoubtedly have experienced much difficulty in obtaining the credit required.

Under the new credits act a Federal intermediate credit bank is to be established in each of the 12 Federal land-bank districts. This bank is to be located in the same city in which the Federal land bank of the district is situated, and the officers and directors of the latter bank will be ex officio officers and directors of the new bank. Each Federal intermediate credit bank will have a capital of not to exceed $5,000,000, which will be subscribed by the Federal Treasury. To provide additional funds, collateral trust debentures may be issued in an amount not to exceed 10 times the capital and surplus of the bank.

TO FURNISH DISCOUNT FACILITIES.

The purpose of these banks is to furnish discount facilities to banks and other financial institutions and to farmers' cooperative marketing associations for terms of not less than six months nor more than three years. Advances may also be made direct to cooperative associations under specified conditions. The interest on discounts and advances charged by Federal intermediate credit banks may not exceed by more than 1% the interest paid on debentures issued and paper discounted must not involve an interest rate to the borrower more than 1½% in excess of the discount rate.

The law also authorizes the organization under Federal charter of national agricultural credit corporations which may make loans and discounts for agricultural purposes, including the breeding and fattening of live stock. These corporations will be privately financed and will operate under the supervision of the Comptroller of the Currency. Like the Federal intermediate credit banks, they are authorized to issue collateral trust debentures up to 10 times their capital and surplus. Such corporations, it is assumed, will be more generally organized in parts of the country where at the present time cattle loan companies are in operation. Existing companies of this kind may reincorporate under the new.

This right of the new credit institutions to convert the farmer's intermediate credit paper into standardized securities through the issuance, under Government supervision, of collateral trust debentures on the basis of such paper should prove particularly advantageous to regions relatively remote from centers of loanable funds. It will provide a new avenue between borrowers and investors. Because of the safety and convenience that it offers investors, it should place agricultural credit paper on a par with that of other industries in the competition for capital and thus reduce the cost of credit to the farmer.

The act also provides for the establishment of the so-called permanent organization of the 12 Federal land banks. Three out of seven directors are to be elected by the borrowers and stockholders of each land bank and three are to be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board. A seventh member, who will be president of the board of directors, will be appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board from among three persons who have received the highest nomination vote for this position by the stockholders.

The maximum loan to individual borrowers is increased from $10,000 to $25,000 and the purposes for which mortgage loans can be made are broadened to include the repayment of any existing indebtedness.

The Federal reserve act is amended by liberalizing the definition of paper drawn for an "agricultural purpose," making such purpose embrace the grading and processing of agricultural products by cooperative marketing associations. Furthermore, the maximum term of discount on paper drawn for an agricultural purpose is increased from six months to nine months.

To encourage State banks more generally to become members of the Federal reserve system, and thus make its facilities more directly available to agricultural districts, the capital requirements of State banks who wish to become members is temporarily reduced. A State bank may under certain conditions be admitted provided its capital is equal to 60% of that required from national banks similarly situated.

The active life of the War Finance Corporation is extended up to February 29, 1924, and the act finally provides for the appointment of a joint committee of Congress to inquire into the problem of encouraging State banks to avail themselves of membership in the Federal reserve system.

England to Curtail Hop Acreage.

The large surplus of foreign hops, together with continued heavy imports, and the decline in the consumption of beer in England, have caused the British Ministry of Agriculture to advise hop growers in the United Kingdom to reduce their hop acreage by 25 per cent, according to recent press reports received from England.

This is the second time in recent years that British hop growers have been requested to reduce their hop acreage. The first time was during the war in 1917, when the hop farmers were ordered to grub 50 per cent of their hops. The acreage was accordingly reduced from 36,661 to less than 15,000 acres. When the war was over farmers were urged to replant their hops and many, though not all, have done so.

During the three years immediately preceding the war, 1910–1912, the average annual production of hops in the United Kingdom was about 112,000,000 pounds. The average annual imports during that period totaled 66,080,000 pounds. Average annual production, 1920–1922, amounted to 90,272,000 pounds, and imports 90,720,000 pounds. Consumption of beer in 1922–23 is estimated at 18,000,000 barrels, which requires the product of 18,000 acres of hops. The present area is estimated at 26,000 acres.

Among the remedies proposed are the continued control of hop imports for a further two years beyond August, 1925, to give the controller sufficient time to liquidate his heavy surplus—which includes 15,904,000 pounds of unreleased foreign hops—or else an effective import duty on all foreign hops. It is said that the imposition of a duty of £5 to £10 per 112 pounds ($24.33 to $48.66 at par) on imported hops would be an important source of revenue without adding to the price of beer.

Total production of hops in 1922 in the principal hop producing countries of the world for which statistics are available is placed at 108,951,000 pounds by commercial reports. This is an increase of 23,000,000 pounds over 1921. England, Belgium, France, Germany, and Czechoslovakia all show material increases over the previous year. Production in the United States in 1922 was 25,910,000 pounds, a decrease of 3,430,000 pounds from the previous year. In 1918, consumption of hops by brewers in the United States was 33,484,415 pounds. In 1921, consumption dropped to 6,000,000 pounds, while during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, the reported consumption was 4,452,676 pounds.

It is evident that with a domestic consumption by brewers ranging from 4,500,000 to 6,500,000 pounds, the hop growers in the United States must look to foreign markets for the disposal of their surplus crop if they expect to continue producing on the same scale as in the past years. Foreign demand, however, is a very uncertain factor, especially when it is considered that England has been the chief market for American hops. Total United States exports in 1922 were less than 15,000,000 pounds, of which England took over 10,000,000 pounds.

Other principal foreign markets for American hops were Belgium, Germany, Japan, Canada, Australia, and Mexico. Exports to Germany and Belgium in 1922 show a material increase over former years; exports to Canada, Japan, and Mexico show a decrease. The following table gives the production and consumption of hops in the United States, and exports from the United States from 1918 to 1922:

Year.	Production.	Imports.[1]	Exports.[1]		Consumption by brewers.[2]
			Domestic.	Foreign.	
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
1918	21,481,000	6	7,466,952	4,719	33,481,415
1919	24,970,000	2,696,264	30,779,508	104,198	13,924,650
1920	34,280,000	4,807,998	22,206,028	827,803	6,440,894
1921	29,340,000	893,324	19,521,877	487,633	5,988,982
1922	25,910,000	[3] 849,218	[3] 1,848,289	[3] 135,527	4,452,676

[1] Fiscal years beginning July 1 of years shown.
[2] Compiled from records of U. S. Treasury Department.
[3] From July 1 to December 31, 1922.

Weather

Continued Cold Retards Farm Work.

Cold weather for the season continued in the Central and interior Northern States during the week ending April 10, with temperatures much below normal from the western Lake region westward to the Rocky Mountains. The weather was somewhat milder than the seasonal average in the Atlantic Coast States, the extreme South and Southwest, and along the middle and north Pacific coast. Moderately heavy rain fell in most sections from the Mississippi Valley eastward, with frequent showers in the central Gulf States. There was considerable snow in the northern Rocky Mountain districts and in Montana, and rainfall was unusually heavy in California.

The week, on the whole, was unfavorable for vegetation, which is backward in most sections of the country because of several consecutive weeks of abnormally cool weather. Grains and grasses were benefited by the rainfall in the upper Ohio Valley States, while general snows in the northern Rocky Mountain section and the northwestern Great Plains brought needed soil-moisture. It continued dry, however, in much of Nebraska, western Kansas, parts of Oklahoma, and in the Southwest, but drier, warmer weather was needed in much of the Cotton Belt.

FREQUENT RAINS IN SOUTH.

The weather was generally unfavorable for farm work, which was delayed by frequent rains in much of the South, and by cold weather in the Central and Northern States. Considerable plowing was done, however, in Illinois, Missouri, and Kansas, and some corn was planted as far north as southern Kansas. Spring work made good progress in the more northwestern States, but very little field work was possible in the central and eastern portions of the Spring Wheat Belt.

Small grains.—Another unseasonably cold week was experienced in the Winter Wheat Belt, and rainfall was rather heavy in the eastern portion. Dry weather continued in the more western parts where soil moisture was badly needed. The rainfall in the Ohio Valley was favorable for winter wheat but growth was rather slow on account of low temperatures. Some damage was reported by low temperatures during the last two weeks in Ohio, while cold weather in Indiana and Illinois has been unfavorable, opinions varying as to the amount of harm done.

Winter wheat continued in generally satisfactory condition in Missouri, and was reported as fair to good in Iowa, although there was some complaint of heaving. The crop made little or no growth in Nebraska, but the plants have outgrown the yellowish tinge previously reported in Kansas, and wheat was good to excellent in the eastern half of the State but very poor in the western portion. More moisture was needed in Oklahoma, but the condition of the crop was mostly satisfactory except very poor in the extreme northwestern part. Conditions were generally favorable for wheat in the more northwestern States, particularly in Montana, where the soil was benefited by general snow and the week closed with milder weather. Winter cereals made mostly satisfactory progress in the Atlantic and Gulf States.

The continued cold weather in the spring wheat belt has been generally unfavorable for preparation of soil and seeding of that crop, and this work was considerably behind the average year, especially in the eastern portion of the belt. Considerable seeding was done, however, in southern South Dakota, and conditions were satisfactory in the more northwestern States, where the early seeded wheat was germinating nicely.

Oat seeding progressed slowly in central districts and was considerably delayed by further unfavorable weather, although this work was well along in central Illinois and seeding was completed in Missouri. Oats were germinating slowly in Kansas, where seeding was still under way, and were showing generally poor stands in Oklahoma because of the recent freeze. This crop made excellent progress in Arkansas. A little seeding was done in Iowa and in southern and eastern Nebraska. Rice planting progressed in California and some was sown during the week in Louisiana.

Corn.—Corn was recovering in Texas from the result of the recent low temperatures and excessive moisture, and the drier weather of the week favored good progress of planting and replanting. This work was retarded, however, in the central Gulf States by reason of wet soil, but made better progress in the south Atlantic coast districts. Planting was quite general in South Carolina and had begun in the earlier sections of North Carolina. Practically no corn was planted during the week in Tennessee, but planting was well along in southern Arkansas. It was too cool, and in places too dry, for corn planting in Oklahoma. Considerable plowing was done in Missouri.

Cotton.—More favorable temperatures prevailed in the Cotton Belt than during the preceding week, particularly in the Gulf coast section, where about the normal warmth was received. Precipitation was frequent in most of the central and eastern portions of the belt, however, with heavy rainfall in the central Gulf area. Planting cotton made fair progress in Texas, except in the eastern portion, where it was too wet, but the crop is getting a late start in the southern part of the State and germination was only fair. While it was too cool in Oklahoma, some cotton was planted in the southeastern portion of the State.

Field work was rather badly retarded in Louisiana, much of Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Tennessee, on account of frequent rains and wet soil. Some cotton was planted in central and southern Arkansas, but not much planting could be done in Mississippi and Louisiana, where warm, drier weather is much needed. Some planting was done in southern Alabama but none in the north. Some cotton was up in Georgia, and chopping out had begun in the Florida Peninsula. Cotton planting had become quite general in South Carolina, except in the Piedmont, and some was seeded in North Carolina, mostly in the southeastern portion. The weather was favorable for this crop in Arizona and New Mexico, and planting progressed satisfactorily.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—Some potatoes were planted during the week as far north as New Jersey and planting was in progress in Maryland. Heavy rains delayed this work in the Ohio Valley, although it was mostly completed in Tennessee. White potatoes were still backward in the lower Mississippi Valley and the early crop was cut short in Texas by the March freeze. Very few sweet potato plants were set out in the Southeast.

Early truck and gardens were considerably damaged by frost in southeastern Virginia during the week and tender truck suffered damage in North Carolina by frost near the close. It was too cool and wet in the southern Ohio Valley districts for early vegetable planting and the season is generally late. Truck crops did well in parts of the South, particularly in the west Gulf States, but the weather was unfavorable in other portions, especially in the northern parts of Georgia and Alabama. The weather was mostly favorable for these crops in Arkansas, but germination was rather slow in the South Atlantic States.

Good rains broke the drought in the Miami district of Florida, and young tomatoes were greatly benefited in that section. Melons made fair to good progress in that State and truck shipments were increasing. Planting sugar beets progressed favorably in Colorado, although the soil was too wet in some localities, while the recent rains in California were of much benefit to this crop in that State. Sugar cane was reported as coming out well in Louisiana and some planting was done in Georgia. The recent cold damaged tobacco beds in Tennessee, but they are generally good in South Carolina.

WEATHER GENERALLY FAVORABLE FOR STOCK.

Meadows, pastures, and stock.—The temperature averaged nearly normal during the week in the great western grazing districts, with an absence of storms, except that it was rather stormy and unfavorable for stock in western and northern Wyoming, but no losses were reported. The melting snow was favorable for the range in Montana, but the snowfall early in the week was unfavorable for lambs. Range grass was starting slowly in Idaho and pastures showed general improvement in Washington and Oregon, while rains were beneficial in California. The increased moisture improved the range in Nevada, where cattle and sheep were mostly doing well, although windy weather was somewhat unfavorable for young lambs. Ranges and live stock continued in fairly good condition in Utah.

There was little or no precipitation in Arizona or New Mexico, but ranges at the lower elevations showed improvement in the first-named State, although sheep ranges were needing more moisture. The range was only fair to poor in New Mexico, and there were additional losses of stock from exhaustion in the southwestern portion. The range improved in Colorado, and the progress and condition of pastures were mostly good in Texas, though grass was coming slowly in Oklahoma. Stock suffered some from cold in South Dakota and were reported as only in fair condition in Minnesota where feed was generally scarce.

Fruit.—Fruit buds were backward in New Jersey and continued mostly in a dormant state in Pennsylvania and Ohio. Early plums were coming into bloom in southern Indiana and peaches in extreme southern Illinois. The cool weather of the week in the interior and northern portions of the country was favorable in retarding fruit bloom. The fruit outlook continued excellent in central Rocky Mountain districts and Pacific Coast States. Early fruits were in bloom in the north Pacific coast sections.

The damage from the March freeze to fruit in Oklahoma appears to be less extensive than early reports indicated. Some varieties

of apples were badly injured by the recent freeze in Virginia, but otherwise no serious harm has been reported to this crop. Citrus was holding well in Florida, while orange and lemon groves continued in good condition in California; valencias were improving in the latter State. Strawberries were late in Tennessee, and some bloom was killed by the cold weather. Berry shipments continued from the northern Florida districts.

Further Heavy Rains Occur in South.

During the first half of the week a low-pressure area moved from the west Gulf section northeastward over the Ohio Valley to the New England States. It was accompanied by widespread precipitation, which reached all sections east of the Mississippi River except portions of the extreme Southeast, with heavy rainfall in parts of the central Gulf States and Tennessee on the 3d and 4th. This storm was succeeded by a high-pressure area, which had overspread the southern Plains and west Gulf section by the morning of the 5th and moved thence eastward to the middle Atlantic coast during the following two days, accompanied by fair weather and a rather sharp drop in temperature. Rainfall was frequent during the first half of the week in the Pacific Coast States, especially in central and northern California, where heavy rainfall was reported on the morning of April 5.

PRECIPITATION GENERAL IN EASTERN STATES.

During the last half of the week an extensive area of low pressure moved from the Northwest southeastward to the Great Central Valleys and thence northeastward over the Lake region and St. Lawrence Valley. This storm was accompanied by snow in the more northern States from the Rocky Mountains eastward, and precipitation was again quite general in all eastern States, except in portions of Florida. Much colder weather followed and overspread the interior of the country by the morning of the 8th and reached the Atlantic Coast States during the following 24 hours, with freezing temperatures extending southward to Tennessee and western North Carolina.

Chart 1, page 368, shows that the week averaged much cooler than normal from the Mississippi Valley, Missouri, and Kansas northward and northwestward, the temperature for the week in nearly all parts of this area being from 6° to 12° below normal. It was especially cold in the western upper Lake region and in the central and northern Great Plains. The weekly means were above normal throughout the Atlantic Coast States and were considerably above from Maryland northward to southern New England. Considerably higher temperatures prevailed in the more Southern States than during the preceding week, the averages being slightly above normal in the immediate Gulf districts and in the Southwest.

Temperatures did not fall as low as freezing along the middle Atlantic coast, but over the Appalachian Mountain districts 30° were reported as far south as Asheville, N. C. In the great central valleys freezing did not extend farther south than extreme southern Indiana and Illinois, southern Missouri, and central Oklahoma. Along the immediate Gulf coast, the temperature did not go below 50° during the week. The lowest temperature reported was 4° below zero at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., on the 9th.

Rainfall was again heavy in the central Gulf States, as shown on chart 2, page 368, but in general there was less rain in the west Gulf districts and South Atlantic States than during the preceding week. Moderately heavy rains fell throughout the Ohio Valley States, where nearly all stations reported from 1 to about 2 ins. for the week, while precipitation was ample in the Northeast. Rainfall was mostly light to moderate in the trans-Mississippi States, and little or none was reported from western Kansas and eastern Colorado southward. The amounts were generally light in the extreme upper Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains, but were heavy in some northern Rocky Mountain districts. Precipitation was unusually heavy in California, except in the southern portion, but was only moderate in amount in the North Pacific Coast States.

WEATHER IN ARGENTINA, SOUTH AMERICA.

Average temperature and average rainfall with departures from the normal, over the principal winter-wheat area of Argentina, South America, for the week ended Monday, April 9, is shown at the end of the accompanying table. The week was warm and rather dry, the temperature averaging 6° F. above normal in both the northern and southern portions of the area. There was slightly more precipitation in the south than in the north, but in both cases the amounts were much below normal.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week of April 4–10, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Atlantic Coast.				
Portland, Me.	42	+2	1.1	+0.3
Burlington	38	+2	1.2	+0.7
Northfield	40	+4	1.1	+0.5
Concord	46	+6	0.9	+0.1
Boston	50	+7	1.6	+0.7
New Haven	48	+4	1.8	+0.8
Albany	46	+3	1.1	+0.5
Ithaca	44	+3	1.7	+1.1
New York	52	+6	1.0	+0.1
Scranton	50	+6	0.8	+0.1
Harrisburg	54	+7	0.5	−0.3
Philadelphia	56	+7	1.9	+1.1
Trenton	54	+7	1.0	+0.2
Baltimore	56	+6	1.2	+0.4
Washington	55	+5	0.8	0
Norfolk	60	+6	0.5	−0.4
Richmond	58	+4	0.6	−0.4
Lynchburg	54	0	0.7	−0.1
Wytheville	50	+1	0.7	−0.2
Asheville	52	+1	0.5	−0.5
Charlotte	58	+1	1.9	+1.1
Raleigh	58	+2	1.5	+0.6
Wilmington	62	+3	0.6	0
Charleston	64	+2	T.	−0.8
Columbia, S. C.	60	0	0.9	+0.3
Augusta	62	0	1.2	+0.4
Atlanta	58	0	1.3	+0.4
Macon	62	+1	0.8	−0.1
Savannah	66	+2	T.	−0.7
Thomasville	66	+1	2.5	+1.6
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	70	+3	0.3	−0.3
Miami	76	+3	1.6	+1.1
Key West	78	+3	0	−0.2
Tampa	74	+4	0.3	−0.1
Pensacola	64	−1	2.2	+1.4
Mobile	66	+2	1.6	+0.6
Montgomery	64	+1	2.5	+1.4
Anniston	58	0	1.9	+1.0
Birmingham	58	−3	1.3	+0.4
Meridian	62	0	3.5	+2.3
Vicksburg	62	−2	3.8	+2.4
New Orleans	68	+1	1.9	+0.8
Shreveport	62	−2	1.0	−0.1
Little Rock	58	−2	1.4	+0.5
Fort Smith	56	−3	0.1	−0.6
Bentonville	52	−2	0.8	+0.1
Oklahoma	54	−3	T.	−0.5
Abilene	60	−2	0	−0.4
Fort Worth	64	+1	0.4	−0.1
Dallas	62	.....	1.4	.....
Palestine	64	0	0.2	−0.5
Taylor	64	−2	0.1	−0.5
Houston	70	.....	0.3	.....
Galveston	68	+1	T.	−0.6
Corpus Christi	72	+3	T.	−0.4
San Antonio	70	+3	T.	−0.5
Del Rio	72	+4	0	−0.4
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	30	−12	1.3	+0.8
La Crosse	34	−9	0.5	+0.1
Madison	34	−8	0.6	+0.1
Charles City	38	−4	0.3	−0.3
Dubuque	38	−7	0.4	−0.2
Davenport	42	−4	0.2	−0.4
Des Moines	42	−5	T.	−0.6
Keokuk	38	−11	0.3	−0.4
Peoria	42	−5	0.6	0
Terre Haute	44	.....	1.4	.....
Springfield, Ill.	44	−6	0.7	0
Hannibal	44	−6	1.1	+0.4
St. Louis	46	−7	0.7	−0.1
Cairo	50	−5	1.6	+0.7
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	56	−3	1.2	+0.1
Nashville	50	−6	1.6	+0.4
Chattanooga	54	−4	1.4	+0.3
Knoxville	52	−3	1.5	+0.3
Lexington	46	−5	1.8	+1.0
Louisville	48	−5	1.2	+0.2
Evansville	50	−3	0.7	−0.1
Indianapolis	42	−7	0.6	−0.2
Cincinnati	44	−5	1.1	+0.5
Dayton	42	−6	0.9	+0.2
Columbus	42	−6	1.2	+0.6
Parkersburg	50	0	0.7	0
Elkins	48	+2	0.9	0
Pittsburgh	48	0	0.7	0
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	32	−9	0.4	+0.2
Havre	32	−8	0.4	+0.3
Kalispell	36	−4	0.2	0
Helena	34	−7	0.6	+0.4
Sheridan	32	−9	0.8	.....
Lander	36	−3	T.	−0.5
Cheyenne	38	0	0.2	−0.2
Denver	44	−1	0	−0.4
Pueblo	48	0	T.	−0.4
Amarillo	54	+2	0	−0.5
El Paso	64	+3	0	−0.1
Roswell	62	+4	0	−0.1
Santa Fe	44	0	0.1	−0.1
Flagstaff	42	+2	T.	−0.4
Phoenix	66	+1	0	−0.2
Yuma	68	0	0	−T.
Tonopah	46	+1	T.	−0.4
Modena	44	−1	T.	−0.2
Salt Lake City	44	−4	0.9	+0.4
Reno	44	−2	0.4	+0.2
Winnemucca	42	−3	0.3	+0.1
Pocatello	42	−2	1.7	+1.3
Boise	46	−2	0.3	0
Lewiston	50	−1	0.5	+0.2
Baker	40	−1	0.8	+0.6
Walla Walla	50	−1	0.2	−0.2
Spokane	44	−2	0.2	−0.1
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	48	−5	0.7	0
Columbia, Mo.	48	−3	1.0	+0.2
Kansas City	46	−5	0.1	−0.7
St. Joseph	46	.....	0.2	.....
Topeka	48	−2	0.1	−0.5
Wichita	46	−8	0.1	−0.4
Dodge City	46	−5	0	−0.4
Concordia	42	−8	0.3	−0.1
North Platte	38	−8	0.4	+0.1
Lincoln	40	−7	T.	−0.5
Omaha	40	−8	T.	−0.6
Sioux City	36	−8	T.	−0.5
Valentine	36	−6	T.	−0.4
Rapid City	30	−10	0.3	−0.1
Pierre	34	−9	0.2	−0.2
Huron	32	−9	0.1	−0.4
Moorhead	30	−6	T.	−0.6
Devils Lake	24	−9	T.	−0.5
Bismarck	30	−8	0.1	−0.2
Williston	30	−8	T.	−0.2
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	46	+1	1.3	−0.4
Seattle	50	+2	0.5	−0.2
North Head	48	+1	0.5	−0.3
Portland, Oreg.	52	+2	0.6	−0.1
Roseburg	50	0	0.7	0
Eureka	50	+1	1.0	−0.2
Red Bluff	52	−5	2.2	+1.7
Sacramento	56	−1	1.8	+1.3
San Francisco	56	+1	3.3	+2.7
Fresno	58	−1	2.0	+1.9
San Luis Obispo	54	−1	3.5	+3.3
Los Angeles	58	−1	0.2	−0.1
San Diego	58	0	0.1	−0.1
Lake Region.				
Canton	38	0	1.0	+0.4
Syracuse	44	+4	1.2	+0.6
Oswego	40	0	0.8	+0.2
Buffalo	38	−1	0.8	+0.2
Erie	38	−4	1.4	+0.8
Cleveland	40	−3	1.6	+1.1
Toledo	40	−4	2.0	+1.5
Detroit	40	−2	1.3	+0.7
Saginaw	36	−4	0.6	+0.1
Alpena	26	−9	1.2	+0.7
Grand Rapids	38	−4	0.9	+0.3
Chicago	40	−5	0.7	+0.1
Fort Wayne	40	.....	1.0	.....
Milwaukee	38	−3	0.5	−0.1
Green Bay	24	−13	0.9	+0.3
Escanaba	22	−11	1.0	+0.6
Ludington	32	.....	1.0	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	18	−14	0.8	+0.4
Marquette	26	−7	1.3	+0.9
Duluth	24	−10	0.2	−0.2
Argentina, S. A.				
Northern wheat area	72	+6	0.2	−0.8
Southern wheat area	68	+6	0.3	−8.4

*For week ending Monday. T. indicates trace.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., April 10, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., April 10, 1923.

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